

BEGINS WORK ON ACCEPTANCE

CANDIDATE TAFT WILL TAKE MOST OF WEEK TO GET DOCUMENT READY.

NOT TO BE LONG, HOWEVER

To Compare the Two Platforms, Holding That Republican is Party of Construction; Opponent Dealing in Negation—Will Say That Injunctions Without Notice Are Useless.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 13.—Mr. Taft began the dictation of his speech of acceptance this morning. He will spend the entire week at it, and will have no visitors. That length of time is not to be devoted to writing the speech, but as he said yesterday: "To making it short enough."

"I found in my experience on the bench," he continued, "that it was easier to write a long opinion than to put the same argument in fewer words. The speech should be short and I approach the task with a feeling that saying what I want to say in comparatively brief space will be hard work."

Outline is Completed.

Mr. Taft has decided upon what he wants. He completed the outline of his speech yesterday and on the subject of the principal issues his ideas are well formulated. His speech will make the outstanding issue: "Destruction vs. Good Government." It will begin with a review of the history of the Republican party and a vindication of its principles in the general prosperity which their application has brought. He will refer also to the proof of the integrity of the party as seen in the fulfillment of its promises. He will parallel this with a review of the past Democratic platforms, policies and promises, with a summing up which will indict them, especially as reviewed in the light of the leadership of Mr. Bryan. This leadership he will say has been Populist, Socialistic, demagogic and revolutionary.

The difference between the two parties in their relations to present problems will be reviewed, not only in the light of history, but in their present platforms. The Republican platform, his speech will say, is the embodiment of progressiveness, constructiveness, loyalty to the government and prosperity built upon honesty. He will assert that the Democratic platform is full of negation, antagonism and destruction.

Shows Points of Differences.

From this preliminary summary up of the situation, Mr. Taft will assert the line of cleavage between the two parties to be a difference of attitude toward the government and business interests legitimately pursued. Theodore Roosevelt will be recognized and honored as an instrument in awakening the conscience of the nation to the necessity of honesty in politics and business, and this awakening, Mr. Taft will say, he proposes, if elected, to crystallize into laws which will strengthen and perpetuate the processes of business upon the one hand and reduce the possibility of commercial wrongs on the other.

His discussion of the Democratic plank providing for physical valuation of railroads will be statistical and commercial. He will assert the utter futility of such an effort and will charge that its end is the pet theory of Mr. Bryan, which, while not directly embodied in the Democratic platform, is in reality government ownership of railroads.

In discussing the injunction plank Mr. Taft in his speech will insist on the right of individuals to make complaint and to have hearings. He will say that injunctions without notice are useless. An illustration like this will be used. If one's home has been set afire an injunction can accomplish nothing, but where there is time for a threat to be made there is time for a hearing.

Sees Hit at Judiciary.

Mr. Taft will denounce the Democratic proposition of submission of contempt cases to jury trials as constituting within itself an attempted impeachment of the integrity of the judiciary, and also as entangling endless complications in the solution of labor troubles, which will work irreparable injury to those most in need of immediate relief; namely, the labor class.

An illustration of this will be the case of either a capitalist or workingman who goes to court for relief. If a juror summoned refuses to serve the case must be delayed while another juror is empaneled to try the recalcitrant juror. Mr. Taft will say that the Democratic proposition to put on the free list the products of trusts involves the practical destruction of the business of the country; that the execution of that program would close many of our greatest manufacturing and fill the country with an army of unemployed. He will state that the difference between the Democratic and Republican parties on this

question is the difference between radicalism and conservatism.

Tariff Plank Discussed.

Where the tariff should be reduced, the speech will continue, the Republican party proposed reduction. Bryanism proposes a wholesale and unqualified destruction of the tariff thus proposing to cure the evils growing out of trusts by an application of free trade, which simply means the killing of the patient to put an end to an incidental disease. The Republican party proposes to cure the patient by eliminating the diseases. These will be the leading subjects discussed in Mr. Taft's speech. Other planks of the Democratic platform will be taken up as work on the speech progresses.

Taft Repudiates Statement.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 13.—William H. Taft was shown the statement given out by the industrial headquarters in Chicago concerning the "anti-injunction plank" of the Republican platform adopted at Chicago.

"I know nothing of the statement to which you refer," said Mr. Taft. "My views on the subject of injunctions have been expressed in my judicial opinions and in my political speeches and public addresses, but I have neither made nor authorized on my behalf any expression on the subject since the Chicago convention. What may be said by some advocate of mine, based on my opinions or my speeches, of course I cannot say, and could not now be expected to comment on. I expect to treat of the general subject in my speech and letter of acceptance."

Taft a Golf Enthusiast.

Mr. Taft went out on the golf links today and played 18 holes. He proposes to play every day while at Hot Springs, and it is not likely that anything that he will have to do will interfere with the game. "I play golf just as I would take medicine," he said, in referring to his regular visits to the links.

After he returned from the links today, he went to his office and was closeted with his secretary beginning the dictation of a portion of his speech. The entire day was not devoted to this work as there were many letters to receive his personal attention. His mail now consists of about 150 letters daily.

One of the most interesting portions of the speech of acceptance will be Mr. Taft's reference to the injunction plank of the Republican platform, adopted at Chicago. He will make his position on that subject very clear, it is said. The speech will not be a long one, but will touch upon all of the vital issues of the campaign.

To Open National Headquarters.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock of the Republican national committee has gone to New York to make arrangements for the opening of national headquarters in that city. Later in the week he will go to Utica, N. Y., for a conference with Representative James S. Sherman, the vice presidential candidate.

KNEE CAP HURT IN WRECK

Joe Nelson on Board a Freight, Injured in Derailing of Seventeen Cars Near Burlington.

Their plans for a few days' holiday nipped in the bud by a railroad freight wreck, which not only prevented their continuing their journey, but returned at least one of the party to this city seriously injured was the fate of Joe B. Nelson of 1562 Packard avenue. Ben Williamson and Peter Nelson, three Racine young men on Saturday, suffering with the heat, the three started to spend Sunday at some of the holiday resorts, but being by nature economical and saving, set out to save their railroad fare by patronizing freight trains. The three were on the bumpers of a Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul freight and were going to an inland lake. As the train passed a few miles west of Burlington, a coupling pin on the train broke, and in the resultant wreck of seventeen loaded freight cars the three Racine passengers were badly shaken up and bruised. Nelson was the only of the trio to be badly injured however, and he was brought back to this city, suffering with a badly broken knee cap. The ambulance was ordered to meet the train on which he arrived in Racine and Nelson was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where he is now confined. The other passengers returned to their homes, where they are nursing their bruises.

MATRIMONIAL.

Wenzel-Rees.

Miss Ida Wenzel of this city was united in marriage to Robert B. Rees of Wibaux, Mont., at nine o'clock Saturday evening, the wedding taking place at the bride's home at 1512 State street. Immediately after the ceremony they left for Peshigo, Wis., to visit the bride's parents, after which they will reside in Milwaukee. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Eckert. The bride was attended by Miss Mae Heath and the groom by Edward Yanny. Kasmussen-Evans.

Elizabeth E. Rasmussen of Corliss, Wis., and Elmer E. Evans, son of former Mayor Evans of Highland Park, were united in marriage at his home the 9th of July, departing afterwards on a trip through the east. They will reside in Highland Park.

BEGGS MAKES CONCESSIONS

TERMS OF COMPROMISE OVER TERMINATION OF FRANCHISE MADE PUBLIC.

SIX TICKETS FOR QUARTER

Railway Company Will Pay Lump Sum For Main Street Bridge, Place Conductors on Park Avenue, Shorter Running Time on Some Streets, and Give More Transfers.

The likelihood of having the street car franchise matter submitted to the people will probably be obviated as the result of a letter from John I. Beggs received by the mayor today, in which he offers to grant most of the things demanded in the recent protest filed by the Trades and Labor Council to the city council. The letter today was the result of conferences between the Racine officials and Mr. Beggs, in which all sides sought to reach an amicable settlement of the termination of the franchise. Both City Attorney Burgess and other attorneys declared that the effect of a lawsuit over the franchises would be problematical and all advised an amicable settlement if one could be reached. The following is a portion of the letter from the street railway magnate.

Will pay for Bridge.

"We agree to pay to the city of Racine the sum of four thousand seven hundred and eight and 60-100 dollars (\$4,708.60), as a contribution toward the reconstruction of the Main street bridge; this amount we will be prepared to pay within a few days after the franchise has been signed by you and published in accordance with the law.

"We agree to place conductors on the Park avenue and North Main street lines respectively, as soon as the gross earnings of these lines regularly averages \$1.50 per car hour.

"We will arrange to give transfers from our Washington avenue line and our West Sixth street line at Mound cemetery in Racine to all passengers boarding cars west of the Chicago and Northwestern railway tracks on the Washington avenue line to all passengers boarding cars west of the Root river on the West Sixth street line, upon their making request for transfers at the time of paying fare. This system of transfers will endeavor to have worked out and put into effect some time during the month of August next.

Six Fares for Quarter.

"Beginning January 1st, 1910 we agree to sell six tickets for 25 cents, said tickets to be good during two hours in the morning and two hours in the evening while people are going to and from their work, the time for which the tickets shall be good morning and evening to be mutually agreed upon between the honorable common council of the city of Racine and this company.

"We have already double tracked Northwestern avenue the entire distance from the Chicago and North-Western railway right of way to the western limits of the city, and are operating cars over the same; to do this it was necessary to add one car to this line; we likewise reduced the headway from eleven minutes to ten minutes.

"All the other points discussed between us, and not covered in the above letter, are embodied in the franchise as passed, but if I have inadvertently omitted anything which you deem essential I will be glad to cover it by a supplemental letter.

Expressing to you and through you to the honorable common council of the city of Racine my appreciation of the manner in which this matter has been disposed of and assuring you of my earnest desire to establish between the officials of the city of Racine and the general public of the city, and this company, permanently cordial relations, I beg to remain

Yours very truly,
John I. Beggs,
"President and General Manager."

BOYS DIE OF LOCKJAW.

After Effects of the Fourth of July—Four Die in New Jersey.

AURORA, Ill., July 13.—John Marlow Jr., 11 years old, died of lockjaw, which had followed a wound sustained on July 4, while the boy was firing blank cartridges.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Four New Jersey boys died yesterday of lockjaw due to accidents on the Fourth of July. CHICAGO, July 13.—William Szczepanski, 14 years old, 17 Brigham street, died at the county hospital yesterday from lockjaw, swelling the total of the lockjaw deaths thus far incident to Fourth of July celebration in Chicago to thirteen.

AGED CONSUL DYING.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 13.—Professor Francis C. Boucher, 80 years of age, who has been French consul at St. Paul for 26 years, is seriously ill at St. Joseph's hospital. His death is expected hourly.

ITEMS OF CONDENSED NEWS

A Resume of Happenings in Tabloid Form for Busy Readers Who Like News in Abbreviated Shape.

An actual improvement is recorded in the iron market and in steel products with orders and specifications coming in more freely than at any time since the disturbance last fall.

The Russian donna has adjourned with cheers for the czar. The budget was duly passed.

Kentucky night riders are now being pursued by blood hounds, a gang burning a barn at Harriburg belonging to an independent is sought and may be captured.

Twenty revolutionists captured by the Mexican government are to be executed at Chihuahua.

The Honduras government has commenced suit before the Central American court of justice against Salvador and Guatemala charging violation of treaties signed last winter as to promoting revolution in the republic of Honduras.

The six students at Northwestern university taking adulterers with their food under medical direction already feel the effects, but will continue on in the interests of pure food.

Forty-three teachers from Nebraska visited the immigrant station at Ellis Island to take notes as to how immigrants were received.

Wholesale seizures of boxes containing bottled liquors were made in New York on an order from the United States court. The seizure being made on grounds the distillers had not complied with the new law as to the provisions regarding proper labels.

The Ironclad club of Chicago held memorial services Sunday to honor ex-President Cleveland and took steps to erect a memorial monument in Grant park.

An internal revenue decision holds druggists may not sell denatured alcohol for use as external medicine.

The Taft campaign text book will show Mr. Taft in his decisions treated employees and employers alike and quotes decisions to that effect, and that some criticism comes from associating him with other jurists.

Stuyvesant Fish predicts returning prosperity and big crops will give railroads all they can do and more besides, and says that the farmers will be the first to gain.

Candidate Kern has been called to confer with Bryan at Lincoln regarding the campaign.

In an address delivered on the occasion of the unveiling of a monument to Captain John Underhill in a private cemetery at Mattinecock, Long Island, President Roosevelt pointed out dangers to American ideals in doctrine of some Socialists. He declared where private or corporate great fortunes were employed to jeopardize the welfare of citizens, that the functions of the government will need to be exercised to regulate and control such a business use of such accumulated wealth.

At Eau Claire, Eugene Mooney on his first day's work for a local traction company, came in contact with a live wire on top of a line pole and was knocked off, dying in a short time.

The Louisiana legislature has passed a bill excluding all insurance companies that do not pay their local agents the highest commissions paid in the state.

A. J. Magill, a photographer at East St. Louis, just after photographing three young girls, was shot by an unknown man and killed.

The last hot wave originated in the Texas panhandle and is moving eastward.

CLAYTON LUCAS TO SUE.

Bristol Man Retains Attorney Claiming False Arrest.

Kenosha News: Clayton Lucas, the well known young man of the town of Bristol, who was arrested some time ago in connection with a burglary at the home of John Hegeman on Ashland avenue, has retained Attorney George W. Taylor to demand damages from the city for false arrest. Lucas was in no way connected with the burglary and it is admitted that the police had no evidence against him. He was however, held in jail for over twenty-four hours and his relatives in Bristol insist that he be vindicated. Attorney Taylor stated this morning that he has not as yet started the suit, but that Lucas had retained him and that he would demand a proper vindication. It is pretty certain that a suit will be the only way to properly bring the matter before the courts.

BOMB THROWN AT LEAVENWORTH.

Attempt to Dynamite Federal Prison Proves Unsuccessful.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., July 13.—Authorities here are mystified over an explosion that occurred late Saturday which some persons ascribe to the throwing of a bomb at Major R. W. McLaughlin, warden of the federal prison at Leavenworth. No one was hurt and there is no direct clue to establish the theory of the throwing.

Gov. Cummins may discuss things with Gov. Smith of Georgia.

INTENSE HEAT: MERCURY AT 98

FIGURE NOT EXCEEDED IN PAST THREE YEARS WAS REACHED SATURDAY.

NUMBER OVERCOME; NONE DIE

Not a Breath of Air Stirred in Evening—Conditions Even Worse Inland—Hot Wave Fortunately Short—Fact of Its Being Half Holiday for Many Prevented Much Discomfort.

In spite of the continued hours of tropical heat all day Saturday and Sunday night, when the thermometers lingered in the neighborhood of 100 degrees Fahrenheit, the people of Racine were singularly fortunate and free from serious results of the excessive heat, and only a few minor prostrations were reported during the period.

The prostration of Mrs. Sorenson, on State street Saturday was reported in Saturday's paper. Nicholas Eldorf of 923 Racine street, was overcome near the Mitchell and Lewis yards yesterday morning and was taken to his home. Although the heat was undoubtedly the cause of his giving up, Eldorf soon recovered after being given treatment at his home.

None Seriously Affected.

Edward Beck of Park avenue, was overcome by the heat on Saturday afternoon at a picnic at the Chautauqua grounds and was taken home. These with a few other slight reports of illness as the result of the heat, comprise the totals of the ill effects in this city, no cases in which the patient was seriously ill nor in danger being reported.

Saturday morning, with the first appearance of the sun, gave indications of the approaching day of discomfort, and the weather sharps at once foretold that the day would be a scorcher. No one, however, predicted that the heat would become as great as it did.

Reached Ninety-eight.

Varying degrees of heat were reported from the different thermometers in different parts of the city, each increasing story, adding to the general suffering of sweltering humanity. The official record, however, kept by the U. S. weather bureau at Racine Junction showed 98 degrees in the shade. This point has not been reached for the past three years, although in 1905, the mercury struggled as high as 98.

The record for Racine is 107, reached one morning some seven or eight years ago.

As the day progressed, the heat became more and more intense until by 10 o'clock in the morning, the atmosphere became too uncomfortable to admit of any more exertion than was absolutely necessary.

Was Much Hotter Inland.

It being Saturday half holiday, many of the stores and factories closed down even before noon, the offices and shops being too sweltering to admit of any human labor. With the noon hour came a general exodus, a large number of people seeking country and lake resorts in the hope of securing relief. Many of these reports, however, that the thermometer near the inland lakes and away from Michigan was even higher and a greater degree of suffering is reported away from Racine than in this city. The most comfortable were those who remained quietly at home at ease, divested themselves of as much clothing as possible and exercised as little effort, either mental or physical as possible.

Heat Lingered Into Night.

The hope that the wind would change and the mercury drop at sundown proved a vain wish, for the heat lingered far into the night. Before morning, it became more comfortable and the perspiring people found solace in cool sleep.

Fortunately the hot wave came suddenly and the houses and buildings had not had time to become greatly heated, and the interiors of most residences were comparatively cool and comfortable. The report of the weather bureau shows the maximum temperature Saturday, however, at 97 degrees. The minimum yesterday was 72 degrees, with the cooling northeast breeze Sunday proved a delightful day and a decided contrast to the heat of Saturday.

ARE GRAFT CHARGES TRUE?

Kenosha Lincoln Club Has Ordered an Investigation Based on Statements of Chicago Detective.

KENOSHA, Wis., July 13.—The Lincoln club has taken up the investigation of allegations of political corruption among the public officials of Kenosha. The investigation is to be based on charges of a Chicago detective.

THREATEN CZAR'S CONSUL.

TABRIZ, July 13.—A revolutionary proclamation has been placarded throughout this town, threatening the Russian consul and the members of the Russian colony with death, unless they desist from meddling in Persian affairs.

SHRINERS TAKE ST. PAUL

THOUSANDS POURING INTO THE TWIN CITIES FOR 13TH CONCLAVE.

Imperial Potentate Will Head the Electrical Parade To-morrow Night Driving Two Camels—Sessions Begin To-morrow.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 13.—Thousands of Shriners from all parts of the United States are pouring into St. Paul today to attend the 34th annual convocation of the order which formally opens tomorrow morning, but which begins today so far as the social events of the week are concerned. Among the early arrivals this morning were James Temple of Washington, D. C.; Medinah of Chicago; Bouni of Baltimore; E. L. Kahlah of Salt Lake City; Moolah of St. Louis; and Syria of Pittsburgh.

The local committee, having in charge the care of the visitors realizing that hotel facilities will be inadequate to care for the thousands who are expected in the city before night, have arranged for the entertainment of hundreds at private rooming houses.

While the convocation is to be held in St. Paul, Zurich Temple, Minneapolis will keep open during the week, and the streets of the mill city, as well as of St. Paul have been elaborately decorated and illuminated.

To-day is to be largely given over to sightseeing trips to points of interest about the Twin Cities and to steamboat excursions on the river.

The campaign for the convocation of 1909 is already under way. Seattle and Louisville are both candidates for the honor of entertaining the shriners at that time. Des Moines is working to secure the convocation of 1910.

Moila Temple, of St. Joseph, Mo., arrived today with two camels, the potentate, and A. P. Clayton. Past Imperial potentate, at the head of the electrical parade tomorrow night.

To-night Osman Temple, St. Paul, will hold a ceremonial session at the auditorium to which all visiting nobles have been invited.

DROWNED AT FIRE DRILL

John Douglas, Wheelman on the Virginia, Dies at Milwaukee—Two Other Fatalities in River.

MILWAUKEE, July 13.—John Douglas, aged about 45 years, a wheelman on the Goodrich passenger boat Virginia, plying between Milwaukee and Chicago, drowned to-day at the Michigan street dock during fire drill.

Douglas, who was on the upper deck, instead of taking the ladder, slid over the side down one of the stationers. It is believed that the man lost his grip and in falling into the water was hurt.

Two Young Men Drowned.

The bodies of the two young men who were drowned in Milwaukee river yesterday, were to-day identified as those of Paul Kress 551 12th street, and Frank Miller, 1223 Gelina street, this city. It is believed the drowning resulted from the upsetting of a canoe.

NOT INCURABLE DISEASE.

Statement Annet Consumption in Milwaukee Wrongly Reported.

Unfortunately the wrong impression has been created by a recent article in a Milwaukee newspaper which says on the authority of Mr. Crafer that "tuberculosis is an incurable and unpreventable disease amongst the poor." Mr. Crafer's statement, which was not quite correctly reported, was that the disease amongst the poor is unpreventable and incurable without outside assistance in changing the environments and other factors which were responsible for the disease. In this he is undoubtedly correct, but it is also true that it is necessary for even the rich to change the conditions which have been responsible for their disease to accomplish a cure.

It has long been recognized that the economic aspect of tuberculosis was one which would require the deepest study and the institution of efficient relief methods. The rich have the advantage of being more easily able to procure ideal conditions, just as they are able at all times to procure luxuries and necessities of any nature.

The respectable poor, except the poverty stricken, are likely to be better endowed with physical resistance and stamina through their enforced moderation in minor dissipation. A well fixed luxury habit is one of the hardest things to overcome in preparing a patient for recovery. Consumption is a curable disease for people who have luckbones. It is a preventable disease for every class that has intelligence enough to obtain the best out of the things that surround them.

Foiled Once.

Chicago Journal: The Husband (during the quarrel)—You're always making bargains. Was there ever a time when you didn't?

The Wife—Yes, sir; on my wedding day.

BUTTON SAVES WOMAN'S LIFE

BULLET, DEFLECTED FROM COURSE, WAS FIRED BY POLICEMAN AT GLENCOE.

HAD TOLD AUTOISTS TO STOP.

They, Thinking Levelled Weapon Was in Hands of Hold-up Man, Refused to Stop—Miss Stribling So Overcome by Shock, Stop at Racine Was Made Necessary.

Her life saved only by a button, which deflected a bullet from its course and prevented its entering her back, Miss Stribling, a wealthy Chicago society woman, spent Saturday night and Sunday at the hotel Racine seriously ill as a result of the shock of the attack. Miss Stribling was a member of an automobile party from Chicago consisting of Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Henderson, secretary of the Chicago Union Lime Works, and P. C. Mayhew of New York. They were on their way from Chicago to Milwaukee.

Thought Him Hold-up Man.

Just as they approached Glencoe, the motor party were ordered to stop by a man who appeared at the roadside and levelled a revolver at the car. As they were not nearing the speed limit, the party believed the man with the threatening revolver to be a hold up rather than a peace officer, and did not stop. As the car approached, he fired one bullet at the car, and over its head. Then, as the party did not stop, he fired point blank at the rear of the tonneau. The bullet went through the back of the car, striking a button in the rear of Miss Stribling's coat. Frightened by the shock of the impact, Miss Stribling fainted. Then, although she appeared to be dangerously wounded, the man rushed up and placed the party under arrest.

He proved to be Frank H. Moore, a special policeman of Glencoe, Ill., an officer who received considerable notoriety a few weeks ago, when he was kidnapped by an automobile party he sought to arrest. He was then carried to Waukegan, and since, smarting under the ridicule heaped upon him, obtained a revolver, with which the young woman's life was threatened.

Counter Warrants Issued.

Henderson was taken to the police station in Glencoe and charged with exceeding the speed limit. A warrant was then obtained by Mr. Henderson, charging Moore with assault to attempt to kill. Henderson gave bond for his appearance, and then the party continued. Upon reaching Racine late Saturday night, however, Miss Stribling was too greatly overcome by the fright and shock of the revolver bullet, and they were forced to stop at the hotel.

All of the party were indignant at the ruthless shooting of the special officer and are satisfied that for what seems almost an act of Providence, Miss Stribling would have been killed. They are highly incensed at the act and will push the prosecution of the official. Miss Stribling recovered yesterday afternoon sufficiently to leave the hotel, and the party returned to Chicago. The examination of Moore and Henderson occurs at Glencoe this afternoon.

CHICAGO COWARDS SEE WOMAN DROWN.

Two Hundred Seem to Enjoy Spectacle—Not a Hand Raised to Help Her.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Two hundred men and boys looked idly on yesterday afternoon while a woman who had fallen in the lake at the mouth of the river uttered agonized screams for help and finally drowned.

They seemed to enjoy the spectacle. While the tragedy was being enacted one of the onlookers snatched the hat and purse which the woman had placed beside her before she fell in the lake, and made off.

When he found that the purse contained only a key he threw purse and hat away and disappeared.

"If among the 200 there had been one who was not a cur," afterward declared Captain Charles Carlson, who, with his life-savers, recovered the body of the woman. "She would not have drowned. It was not a question of peril for the rescuer. He need only have clambered down and reached out his hand to pull her out."

The second time she came up she clutched at one of the pier supports and dug her nails into it, frantically trying to save herself. Thus she remained above the water long enough to utter repeated cries for help, but the men and boys maintained their stolid gaze of apparently idle curiosity as her clutch failed and she went down again.

The Racine Journal.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1908.

The Weekly Journal is a twelve-page seven column paper, containing interesting correspondence from country towns and the news of the adjacent county and county seat up to the morning of publication. The markets are revised up to date of each issue and the telegraphic news and selected miscellany matter. Its editorial page is a feature and the departments well sustained.

The Weekly Journal endeavors to give the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are always of interest, and are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give news of interest from their respective towns and avoid all local gossip with offensive personal allusions. The Weekly Journal is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news in a readable form and will continue in its efforts to give its readers every satisfaction possible.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar (\$1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premiums are intended for all subscribers alike and subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Should any publication continue sending to any subscriber to whom it may have been ordered sent as a premium by us after the expiration of the one year agreed by us, we request every such subscriber to at once refuse to take such publication out of the postoffice, instructing the postmaster to that effect. In case delivery is made by carriers on Rural Free Delivery routes, notify carrier to this effect. The Journal will in no event become responsible for the same after the year for which it has been duly paid.

THE PREMIUM LIST.

The Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean one year, for \$1.00.
The Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, \$1.50. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.
The Journal one year and Professor Gleason's celebrated horse book, \$2.25.
The Journal and St. Louis Globe-Democrat both semi-weekly, one year for \$1.65.
The Journal and Woman's Home Companion, for one year for \$1.65.
The Journal and Farm and Fireside one year for \$1.25.
The Journal and Farm Life one year for \$1.15.

Order Premium Wanted With Paper.

It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of payment for the paper.
These premiums are sent or given upon announcement, with the provision that they shall be specially asked for at the time of paying for the paper.

CITY HAPPENINGS

What a relief!
Seven more weeks of the straw hat.
Good old Lake Michigan! Do we hate appreciate it?

Even though we all suffered more or less Saturday, our hearts went out to the residents inland.

With rains judiciously distributed the rest of the summer, Racine county farmers will have fat wallets this fall.

James Duleavy reported to the police on Saturday that his wheel had been stolen from near his home. The bicycle was recovered later by the police.

Dr. Kope's launch, which has been in the river for the past year, was taken this morning above the dam where it will become an adjunct to his camp at that place.

A rear wheel of a wagon loaded with hay broke on Ninth street near Wisconsin street this morning, precipitating part of the load to the ground. Another wagon was procured and the load taken away.

James Sorenson of Summit avenue, was yesterday morning kicked on the side of the face by a horse which he was cleaning. No bones were broken, although his face is swollen up considerably.

The National Fraternity league will hold a meeting this evening at Fraternity hall the purpose of which is to elect delegates to the State convention of the order which will be held at Ashland, Aug. 13 and 14.

William Held of 1314 Beaumont court, was badly bitten by a dog at Denmark's saloon yesterday. The dog is said to have been teased and annoyed by Held until in desperation it flew at the cause of its annoyance.

Three very successful Sunday school picnics were held Saturday, two at the Chautauque grounds and the third at Twelfth street park. The German Baptist and English Lutheran schools held different part of the former grounds while the First Congregational occupied the Cedar Bend location.

As a reward for their efforts in obtaining the best standings of any of the ward school Bible classes of the Y. M. C. A., a party of fifteen lads, comprising the Winslow school Bible class today left for Phantom lake, the guests of Postmaster C. C. Gittings. They will spend two weeks at that city, at the Y. M. C. A. camp.

August Brazza, for a number of years on the books of the city poor agent, and one of the few who were retained, after the recent investigation cut many from the list of those receiving aid from the

city, died yesterday at St. Mary's hospital. His wife is also a resident and ward of the city. Brazza was about 50 years of age.

The following program will be completed at the calendar of the county court to be held tomorrow. Hearing on estates of Esq. B. B. Seams, Joel Owen, Minnas Coombs, hearing in final account in the estate of Fred W. Turnbull, and Sarah E. Baldwin, and hearing on the sale of real estate in the estate of Jerome Smerchek.

A report was received at the police station yesterday that Frank Baumann of 2027 North Main street was on a drunk and was seeking fun, sport and amusement by driving the members of his family about with a huge butcher's cleaver. An officer was dispatched to the place, but Baumann had disappeared before his arrival.

Fifteen years ago it was a very uncommon occurrence for women and children of the city to go in wading or bathing on the north side beach. Now there are hundreds daily from every section. It seems we are gradually waking up to the benefits Lake Michigan confers and when suitable bath houses are erected it will be a step accomplished which should have been done twenty years ago. The hundreds of youngsters took occasion Saturday and Sunday to have a swim in Root river near Cedar Bend and other popular spots in that vicinity. Several of the young "water dogs" spent the entire Saturday afternoon in the water and then come down in the evening for another swim. Hot days like these just passed drives the boys to the water by scores. Many of their elders envy them the nice cool sport in the water.

Seven hundred members of young people's societies, merchants and church people came to this city Saturday afternoon on the Pere Marquette steamer, from Milwaukee, the excursion being held for the benefit of the Wells street Rescue Mission. Those in charge of the excursion claim to have cleared \$200 towards their cause. The Milwaukeeans departed after littering our city with lunch boxes and remnants of the contents, the boat taking them back home in the evening.

While boating upon the river above the dam is among the popular recreations, the river from Kinzie avenue bridge down as far as the harbor is equally delightful, and each night sees many parties enjoying the sport. Capt. James Eason, who conducts a boat livery near Horlick's park, declares that the boat riding habit is growing on the people and that his boats are filled every night. The ride from Kinzie avenue bridge down to the railroad bridge, about the bend, and by the lagoon is very beautiful, and compares very favorably with that of any place.

AN INTERESTING WAR RELIC

Page of Vicksburg Citizen Printed on Wall Paper, July 4, 1863, in Possession of the Porter Furniture Co.
One page of a newspaper, now prized as an article of great interest is in the possession of the Porter Furniture company today. The page is from the last issue of the Vicksburg Citizen printed during the siege of Vicksburg and is dated July 2, 1863. An indication of the condition in Vicksburg at the time is the fact that the paper is printed on wall paper, one side being given to the printing, and the other the highly decorated, color scheme of a wall paper. One article of much interest, in addition to the war notes, is an attack by the editor on the editor of the Memphis Bulletin, a paper then espousing the Union cause, whom he declares is "a pink-nosed, slab-sided, toad-eating, lineal descendant from Judas Iscariot, brother germane of the greatest puritanical, hypocritical scoundrel unburnt." The paper is highly prized by its owner.

BISHOP POTTER IMPROVES.

Physicians Hold Out Hope for Ultimate Recovery of Noted Prelate.
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 13.—Bishop Potter, passed a comfortable night despite the heat and to-day hope again was expressed at Fernleigh for his recovery. His physicians said the bishop was holding his own and that his condition was all that could be expected.

Boys Enjoy Camping.

Fifteen boys are now camping at the North Side Boys club camp at North Point, under the supervision of W. G. LaFavor.
The boating and bathing has proved very enjoyable to the boys who are staying there and no doubt a camping expedition will become an established custom with the club and be held annually. This is the first one attempted and all the boys are very enthusiastic over the results. Several of the boys attending come in to town in the morning and go out to the camp in the evening, walking the entire distance, almost four miles each way.

Next Sunday is visitors' day at the camp and a concert will be given under the direction of Miss Lily Hamon, supervisor of music in the Racine public school, accompanied by several musicians. The boys are so pleased with the camp that they intend to extend the time set for breaking camp and stay on the grounds until the latter part of August.

PROMINENT MASON VERY ILL.

CORUNNA, Mich., July 13.—Hugh McCurdy, former grand master of the Knights Templars in the United States and one of the acknowledged authorities in the country on Masonic jurisprudence is critically ill at his home here.

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. Catherine Marble and family extend thanks to all who assisted them in their recent bereavement.

Personal Items

H. Brun of Madison, is visiting in Racine for a few days.

May Baldwin and Rosa Koenig spent Sunday in Milwaukee.

Joseph Moritz of Villa street visited friends in Milwaukee yesterday.

Geo. Glarum of Kenosha spent yesterday in this city visiting friends.

Mrs. F. L. Rawson has returned from a several weeks' visit at Beloit.

Mr. and Mrs. William Clarke of Madison are visitors in Racine for a week.

Misses Nora and Josephine Mohrbacher spent Sunday with friends in Kenosha.

John Sieb of Park avenue returned today from a week's visit in Laporte, Ind.

Albin Doe of Chicago is spending several days with his mother on Fifteenth street.

Bert Johnson of Sixth street spent yesterday at Genoa Junction visiting friends.

Arthur Jarvis of Eau Claire, is spending a few days in this city visiting friends.

Mrs. Frank Brunnigan of Grand avenue spent yesterday in Milwaukee with relatives.

Joseph Rehl of Milwaukee avenue returned last night from a short visit in Milwaukee.

Miss Edna Hibbard of Villa street returned last night from a short visit in Sheboygan.

James Gibbs of Lake avenue returned yesterday from a six weeks' visit in Oskaloosa, Ia.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Anderson of Villa street returned this morning from a visit in Sheboygan.

Wm. Fall returned to Chicago after spending several days with relatives on Wisconsin street.

Arthur Kersten of Kenosha was in the city yesterday visiting his parents on St. Patrick street.

District Attorney Fulton Thompson returned today from a several days outing at Brown's lake.

Mr. Hans Mickelson, of 1117 Hartman Ct., spent Saturday in Union Grove and Sunday at Eagle lake.

George Christianson of the L. and C. Clothes shop, spent yesterday at Yorkville visiting his parents.

Misses Mary and Margaret Duffey of La Salle street, left for Chicago to spend a few weeks with relatives.

Bert Myrup, Frank Leahy and Jos. Koenig left this morning for a two weeks' outing at Beaver lake.

Miss Anna Nelson of 1800 Center street returned today from a few days' visit with friends in Sheboygan.

James Reistrup of Prospect street and Henry Christianson of Marinet street spent yesterday at Ravinia park.

Joseph Koenig, Bert Myrup and Frank Leahy left yesterday for a two weeks' camping trip at Beaver Lake, Wis.

Miss Lillie Koenig of Eleventh street, and Miss Anna Broecker of Grand avenue, spent yesterday in Milwaukee.

Miss Anna Ryde of Thirteenth street returned today from a few weeks' visit in Muskegon and Grand Rapids, Mich.

Miss Amanda Gunderson of Chicago is visiting at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Olson of this city.

Mrs. John Konnak and son William returned home yesterday from Milwaukee, after spending a week with her parents.

Dr. P. T. Van Ornum, wife and child leave Thursday for Eagle Lake to spend a couple of weeks at the Freeman cottage.

Miss Ida Modlich of Chicago who has been spreading the past week visiting Miss Jessie Morey, returned to her home today.

Mrs. A. Parker of Franklin street, has departed for Minneapolis to visit her daughter, Mrs. H. B. Pollard, for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Eugene Jones and son of Lake avenue, who have been visiting in Oskaloosa, Ia., for a few weeks returned yesterday to this city.

Miss Carrie Schlich, of Milwaukee avenue, who has been visiting friends and relatives in Chicago the past week, returned home yesterday.

Mrs. Frank Pember and daughter Constance of Janesville are spending several days visiting at the home of Wallace Ingalls on College avenue.

Congressman H. A. Cooper returned today after a busy trip to Hot Springs, Va., to attend a conference with W. H. Taft, presidential nominee.

Misses Hattie Williamson, Mary Sorenson, Amy Landon and Ruth Stoffel have returned after a week's outing at Williamson's camp at the rapids.

Geo. H. Covert, Jr., who has been in California and old Mexico for the past four years, returned to his home 932 Superior street, Saturday afternoon.

Marriage licenses were issued Saturday to Miss Emily Reichert and Charles Macak of this city and Miss Cora Krause and J. Edward Heap of this city.

Ralph F. Gordon of Greenville, O., has accepted a position with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., in this city and will make his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Wenell and family of Mygatte Racine, spent yesterday with Heiderdorf's of Kellogg's Corners.

R. R. Birdall and family of this city accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. James Dixon of Union Grove took a trip to Lake Geneva in the former auto yesterday.

Miss Mabel Rowlands, superintendent of music in the normal school of Livingston, Ala., is spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Rowlands of Howe street.

W. F. McCaughy left today for Milwaukee where he will attend the fortieth anniversary meeting of the North-

western Mutual Life Insurance co., which will be celebrated during the week.

The Rev. and Mrs. Eckert of 1034 Washington avenue left last night for Greenville, Pa., to visit relatives and to attend the Thiel summer school for Christian workers. They expect to be gone about two weeks.

Rev. Fathers Myers, Schwin and other German Catholic priests of this city, left today for Milwaukee where they will attend a three days' retreat to be held there for the German priests of the archdiocese of Milwaukee.

Mrs. Knudsen of the light house, reported to the police department yesterday that boys were in the habit of bathing on the beach without the proper suits, and the police are on the watch for the lads, who will be made to desist.

Raymond Barker returned today from a six months' tour of Europe, and is visiting with his father John Barker of Main street. He has been engaged as interpreter for a large Chicago firm, and the European trip was taken to perfect his knowledge of the countries in which he visited.

Mrs. John O. Jones of Ninth street left this morning for California, in answer to a message announcing the illness of her son Hugh O. Jones in this city. Hugh Jones who has been engaged in the street contracting business in California since his residence in that city, was taken seriously ill recently.

HARRY THAW STAYS IN JAIL

Proceedings for a Jury Trial to Determine Mental Condition Adjourns Till September.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 13.

Proceeding in Harry K. Thaw's application for a jury trial to determine his mental condition were to-day adjourned until the September term of the supreme court of Westchester county. This arrangement was entered into before Judge Mills by Thaw's counsel and District Attorney Jerome of New York. In the meantime, Thaw will remain in the custody of Sheriff Chanler of Dutchess county and will stay in the jail at Poughkeepsie.

Thaw expected his wife to meet him in the court room here to-day and expressed himself as greatly disappointed when she did not arrive on an early train from New York.

Mr. Morschauer brought with him for presentation before the court, several affidavits in support of his application to have Thaw detained in the Poughkeepsie jail, while the proceedings before Judge Mills are pending. One affidavit was by Dr. Silo, Thaw's family physician in New York who said:

"He entered Matteawan in good physical health, mentally vigorous and active and absolutely of normal and rational mind. During my examinations while Thaw was at Matteawan he gained in weight, but lost decidedly in nervous force and stamina. The gain in weight while, apparently a symptom of increasing health was in reality only due to the change in diet from a mixed toast diet and a carbohydrate food such as bread and potatoes."

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 13.—Harry Thaw left Poughkeepsie this morning for White Plains to appear before Justice Mills in a hearing to determine his right to a jury trial to determine the sanity of his sanity. Thaw was accompanied by his new counsel, Charles Morschauer. As Thaw was getting on the train at Poughkeepsie he met Judge Joseph Morschauer, who recently denied Thaw's request to be transferred from the Matteawan asylum for the criminal insane. Thaw shook hands cordially with the judge, who greeted the prisoner kindly. Judge Morschauer was on his way to White Plains to sit in another court. Coming down on the train Thaw said he had no feeling against Judge Morschauer for denying to commit him to some other asylum than the one at Matteawan as he believed the judge did what he believed was his duty. The party arrived at Tarrytown at 8:30 and left by trolley for White Plains.

SHERIFFS WANT LONGER TERMS.

Will Work to Extend Duration of Office to Four Years.

For the purpose of extending their term of office from two years to four, as well as to band together for the better apprehension of evil doers and housing of prisoners, the sheriff's of the State of Wisconsin will meet the first Monday of October, for the purpose of reorganizing a Wisconsin Association of sheriff's.

It was planned to organize the Wisconsin Association at the recent national gathering of sheriffs held at Minneapolis, but not a sufficient number of the Badger state officials were present at that event. There are 272 sheriffs in Wisconsin, one in each county, and these with their deputies, undersheriffs and constables will all be eligible for membership in the organization. One of the most important features to be undertaken by the new organization will be the effort to secure an amendment to the state constitution lengthening the sheriff's term of office to four years instead of two.

W. R. Knell of Milwaukee, president of the national organization has begun the call for the meeting in October. They declare that in four years time the sheriff will have greater experience and can accomplish a great deal more than he can in the shorter term, it is a familiar large portion of that period to familiarize the officer with the duties of the office. The meetings of the association will bring the sheriffs into contact with each other and thus make it easier to work together in catching and restraining prisoners.

MOTHER EDITH A CATHOLIC

Head of Protestant Episcopal Order, Formerly of Kemper Hall, Makes Submission to Rome.

The announcement that the mother general of the community of the Sisters of St. Mary, a Protestant Episcopal order, has made her submission to Rome, comes from the party of converts, at Rehoboth, N. J., who recently left the Episcopal communion to enter the Church of Rome.

The mother general of the order is resident at Peekskill, N. Y., where the mother house of the community is situated. The novitiate of the western province is at Kemper Hall, Kenosha. The order is probably the largest order of women in the Episcopal church in the United States, and the submission of its mother general ranks in importance with that of Dr. McGarvey, until recently rector of St. Elizabeth's at Philadelphia, who is considered the head of the Romanward movement in the Episcopal church. Dr. McGarvey was the spiritual director or chaplain general of the community.

The order, which was founded in this country in 1865, conducts numerous educational and charitable institutions.

ELEVEN PERSONS DROWNED.

Storm on Atlantic Coast Results in Overturning of Boats.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 13.—The identification of one of the hats found near an overturned row boat after the storm of last night, during which five men are known to have been drowned; leads to the belief that the list of fatalities will total eleven instead of nine. It developed today that William Kirwan and George Gardner, hearing cries for help, boarded a launch and headed for the row boat, from which the cries came. In it they saw three women and three men. Before they could reach the rowboat they saw it turn over and when they came alongside, all of the occupants had disappeared. One of the two women's hats picked up by Kirwan and Gardner and by them turned over to the police, led later to its identification by William Preis who stated that the party in the row boat was made up of Antonio, Joseph and Mary Bader, Harry Weider and Henry Douthett, none of whom has since been heard from. None of the bodies has been recovered.

The Colonel on the Job.

The following is the second of the amusing editorials in the Baltimore Sun depicting the well known Henry Watterston, the able editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal:

Col. Henry Watterston will constitute the heavy literary artillery of the campaign. He is expected to write all around the Taft press-agents and to put the Parker Democrats out of business—News Item.

"Here we have proof that the impending debate will live long in the history of American literature. Colonel Watterston, we believe, is the greatest living literary man. His vocabulary is illimitable; his style is electric; his figures of speech are overpowering. He is a mighty phrase-maker; an author, inventor or originator of epigrams that will never die—no, never. His compositions bristle and glitter with all sorts of novel and amazing personages, metaphors, tropes and images. 'The star-eyed Goddess of Reform,' 'the beacons of high finance,' 'patriotism and a pension,' 'the lean wolves of plutocracy,' 'the hills of Yubandam,' 'from hell to breakfast,' 'the ginsuets, wiangdoodle and coofoed,' 'the gin rickey and the ku-Klux Klan.' He is a master of rhythms and consonances."

Things have come to a hell of a pass. When a man can't wallop his own jack-ass.

He writes blackberries, too: "Eating huckleberries all day long And learning how to love."

He is a scientist, a biologist, a zoologist, a demagogist:

The whangdoodle, the gin rickey and the ginsuets.

Are of imagination all compact: One sees more devils than vast Hell can hold—

That is the whangdoodle.

"He sings rhymes and philosophy with magnificent loquaciousness; he is never at a loss for a word, clause, sentence, paragraph, chapter, book, tone, treatise or library. He has written more than 10,000 articles on the Hayes-Tilden controversy and is still going at full speed. He has supported Bryan, denounced Bryan, annihilated Bryan, resurrected Bryan. His arguments against the Nebraska were final and unanswerable; his arguments in the Nebraska's favor will be impeccable and overwhelming. His mind is divided into two halves, one being an immovable body and the other an irresistible force. He is the champion Greco-Roman and catch-as-catch-can author of the universe."

"Plain prose can never hope to do justice to the colonel's powerful pen. It is a thunderbolt, a 13-inch rifled cannon, a runaway locomotive, an earthquake, a cataclysm. When he dips it into the ink it throws off a ripple which invades the farthest limbo of lost worlds. When it scratches the paper the sound deafens the inhabitants of the faraway Malay Archipelago. And the colonel himself? Ah—

He is the seething slumber, He is the soul awake; He is the big rumble, That gives us the stomach ache."

He is the fire that quickens, The company that insures; He is the ill that sickens, And he is the pill that cures!

"We await his fearful rush. We tremble; we shake; we have made our will."

Baltimore Sun: The flag is just as beautiful without so much of the bang!

SNAPS AND HITS.

Little Girl (crying)—"Oh, mister, I'm lost! Please take me home, wouter!" Old gentleman—"I'd like to Sissey, but I don't dare. The frenzied mob might lynch me!"—Puck

Baltimore American: "Well, my dear, are you living in a round of pleasure?" "Not much; I'm living in a flat."

Philadelphia Press: "Was papa really angry?" asked the dear girl. "Angry?" replied her lover. "Well, I should say! I came to the point right away and told him we intended to be married in the spring."

"And what did he say?" "He said: 'What? Why not at once?'"

Washington Star: "Why do so many people insist on having nurses for their children?" asked the motherly woman.

"That is easily explained," answered the unpleasant man. "A nurse enables a woman to send a crying baby out of her own hearing and let it stay on the sidewalk to annoy the neighbors."

Washington Star: "Have you any confidence in the theory that people think with their feet?" asked one scientist.

"None whatever," answered the other. "In this era of two-steps and rag-time the idea would be horrible!"

Baltimore American: Cynic Philosopher—"You should be careful to address all men in honeyed speech."

Student—"Why so?" Cynic Philosopher—"Because then it will not be so hard on you when have to eat your words."

Baltimore American: "Spouter is a man who gets very heated in a debate."

"I don't wonder at that. His speeches are always so full of hot air."

Houston Post: I'd like to know where I am to get the money from to pay for that new lid of yours."

"There you go, borrowing trouble?" "Borrowing trouble?"

"Certainly; that trouble of rights belongs to the milliner."

American Illustr: Judge (to accused)—"Your name and age."

Accused—"Auguste Anatole Casimer Edgard Adore Dupont. Sixteen."

Judge—"Have you been condemned before?"

Accused—"Yes; to death four times."

Judge—"To death four times?"

Accused—"Yes, by four different doctors."

Baltimore American: "I'll tell you one bad policy by which to pilot the ship of state."

"What is that?" "By a tug of war."

Renewal of Industrial Activity.

Baltimore Sun: The announcement in a Pittsburgh dispatch that 50,000 men returned to work yesterday in certain industries in that section is very encouraging. It is stated in this dispatch that before the end of the present week "the Pittsburgh district, it is expected, will have practically resumed the prosperous conditions which were interrupted by the financial cloud last October."

Authorities concur in the belief that the agricultural production of the United States this year will in all probability be a decisive factor in expediting the restoration of prosperous conditions. There are indications of large crops of all kinds. While no new records are likely to be made, there is confidence that the yield will be sufficient to facilitate the return of favorable conditions in business. Big crops mean increased business for the railroads and for the merchants. To "move the crops" requires large sums of money, and it is worthy of note that this matter is already receiving the attention of Treasury officials. The hope may be indulged, without excessive optimism, that the country will soon be fairly started on the way to the complete resumption of normal business and industrial conditions.

Husbands Fatten.

Prof. Carl von Noorden, one of the greatest medical experts in Europe, has uttered an emphatic protest against wives who overfeed their husbands.

Addressing a number of prominent scientists on the subject of "Food and Nourishment," Prof. von Noorden declared that the reason so many men become fat is because their wives give them their favorite dishes on every possible occasion.

In order to keep slim, said Prof. von Noorden, persons should avoid butter, cream and sweets, and eat bread and potatoes in moderation only. Lean meat and large quantities of green vegetables, salads and raw or cooked fruits should form the principal part of the diet.

Different people require different food. In some instances half a pound of meat, a quarter of a pound of bread and a pint of beer above the proper allowance might easily cause an increase of 25 pounds of fat tissue in a year.

Walking is useful to reduce weight if on an ascent. Persons who walk on a level, however, will not derive any permanent benefit.

WON'T BUY FROST LINES.

Beggs Denies His Company Will Take Chicago and Milwaukee.

NAME BRYAN AT 3:40 A. M.

Placed in Nomination Third Time For Presidency on the First Ballot.

Given 892 1-2 Votes, Johnson Receiving 46,
Gray, 591-2---Wildest Demonstration
Ensues---New York
For Nebraskan.

DENVER, Colo., July 10.—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska was nominated for the third time for the office of president by the Democratic national convention at 3:40 o'clock this morning amid scenes of frenzied enthusiasm. The result came after an all night session, which was kept in a constant state of turmoil up to the culminating moment when the Nebraska leader was proclaimed the choice of the convention as the Democratic standard-bearer.

The nomination was made on the first and only ballot, the vote standing:

William J. Bryan 892½.
Hon. John A. Johnson 46.
Judge George Gray 591½.

The Detailed Vote:

The vote by states was as follows:
Alabama, Bryan 22.
Arkansas, Bryan 18.
California, Bryan 10.
Colorado, Bryan 10.
Connecticut, Bryan 9, Johnson 3.
Delaware, Gray 6.
Florida, Bryan 10.
Georgia, Gray 20, Bryan 4, Johnson 2.
Idaho, Bryan 6.
Illinois, Bryan 54.
Indiana, Bryan 30.
Iowa, Bryan 26.
Kansas, Bryan 26.
Kentucky, Bryan 20.
Louisiana, Bryan 18.
Maine, Bryan 10, Johnson 1, not voting 1.
Maryland, Bryan 1, Johnson 9.
Massachusetts, Bryan 32.
Minnesota, Johnson 22.
Michigan, Bryan 28.
Mississippi, Bryan 20.
Missouri, Bryan 36.
Montana, Bryan 6.
Nebraska, Bryan 16.
Nevada, Bryan 6.
New Hampshire, Bryan 7, Johnson 1.
New Jersey, Gray 21.
New York, Bryan 78.
North Carolina, Bryan 21.
North Dakota, Bryan 8.
Ohio, Bryan 46.
Oklahoma, Bryan 18.
Oregon, Bryan 8.
Pennsylvania, Bryan 49½, Johnson 3, Gray 9½, not voting 6.
Rhode Island, Bryan 5, Johnson 3.
South Carolina, Bryan 18.
South Dakota, Bryan 18.
Tennessee, Bryan 21.
Texas, Bryan 36.
Utah, Bryan 6.
Vermont, Bryan 7, not voting 1.
Virginia, Bryan 21.
West Virginia, Bryan 14.
Washington, Bryan 20.
Wisconsin, Bryan 16.
Wyoming, Bryan 6.
Arizona, Bryan 6.
Porto Rico, Bryan 6.
Philippines did not vote.
Hawaii, Bryan 6.
New Mexico, Bryan 6.
District of Columbia, Bryan 6.
Total: Bryan 892½, Johnson 46, Gray 591½, not voting 5.

A Scene of Frenzy.

The announcement of the vote was the signal for a wild demonstration, equaling in turbulence, if not in duration, the record breaking display which on Wednesday afternoon greeted the first mention of Mr. Bryan's name in the convention.

The scene within the amphitheater at the moment the nomination was made was one of stirring animation. From pit to dome the vast building was packed with ten thousand galleries, thronged out in the remotest galleries after hours of waiting and the intense discomforts of the hot night.

A Grand Spectacle.

It was a spectacle of grandiose proportions—tier on tier and gallery on gallery of agitated forms, the women in white, the delegates muffled below, many of them cooing, a myriad of fans fluttering to combat the stifling heat and close atmosphere of this long pent-up exuberant multitude, ever ready to spring into feverish outbreaks of enthusiasm, and everywhere the blaze of flags, bunting and patriotic devices and the enveloping folds of Old Glory. Twice before the first had been moved into a mad ecstasy first by the speech placing the name of Bryan in nomination and again when that of Gov. Johnson of Minnesota was proposed; but these manifestations paled before the culminating outburst of emotion.

A Bedlam of Sound.

As the announcement of the Nebraska actual nomination was made, waving flags, handkerchiefs, newspapers, hats and coats; anything and everything which

could lay upon to wave aloft or hurl into the air, while a bedlam of sound poured out from these ten thousand throats in exultant yells, cat calls, Commanche warwhoops with the added din of shrieking horns, the roar of megaphones and the strains of the band playing an exultant anthem.

When for a moment order could be secured out of this tempestuous chaos of demonstration, state after state which had at first recorded its vote for Johnson or Gray fell into line with the overwhelming column and the nomination was made unanimous and by acclamation.

New York's 78 For Bryan.

The taking of the vote had been followed with breathless interest as state after state swelled the Bryan strength. When New York was reached in the call of states the announcement of Chief Murphy "Seventy-eight votes for Bryan" brought out a wild outburst of enthusiastic approval, which for a time compelled the suspension of the roll call. A further delay was caused by a demand for a poll of the New York delegation. On this poll, many of the New York delegates, including Judge Parker, the presidential nominee four years ago, remained silent, the result disclosing: For Bryan, —; Johnson, —; Gray, —; but the entire 78 votes of the delegation were cast for Bryan under the "unit rule." Pennsylvania was similarly called, after sharp disagreement within the delegation, and the vote of Pennsylvania was finally cast as divided.

Adjourns Just Before Dawn.

The convention adjourned at 3:50 o'clock this morning until 1 p. m., after having been in session continuously for more than eight hours. As the delegates and spectators left the hall, the echoes of enthusiasm continued to reverberate throughout the building, while crowds outside took up the shout and bore it along the dark and silent streets, awakening the city just as the first pale rays of dawn were breaking in the east with the resounding chorus of "Bryan, Bryan, Bryan."

At midnight after Gov. Haskell of Oklahoma had read the platform seconding speeches were resumed with a time limit of five minutes.

Labored Sixty Hours.

For nearly sixty hours the committee on resolutions as a whole or in sub-committees were in practically continuous session at work upon the platform, and up to a very short time before midnight, the document was finally presented to the convention, its members wrestled with the momentous subjects concerning which they were charged with the framing of the official utterances of the party.

Worded Changed Constantly.

Whole planks were referred back to the sub-committee for redrafting, and even after what was intended to be the final draft was in the hands of the press association to be telegraphed to the newspapers of the country from Cape Cod to the Golden Gate, changes of phraseology were made, sentences turned about for more forceful expression; word by word and plank by plank in the platform was minutely scrutinized in the effort for clearness and perfection of expression. When Chairman Haskell finally took it under his arm and jumped into an automobile for his flying trip to the waiting multitude in the convention hall, the document that he bore was the unanimous expression of the committee; there was no smallest suggestion of a minority report.

The plank on the trust question was the last to be adopted by the committee, and it had been the subject of a long debate.

Opinion of Bryan Quoted.

Ex-Senator Dubois of Idaho proposed an anti-polygamy plank, which was finally defeated by a tie vote 20 to 20. In this connection a telegram from Mr. Bryan to his brother here, in response to an inquiry on the subject was read, as follows: "I have not taken any part or exercised any opinion on the subject referring to your telegram. There are several states especially interested in that subject and I think they should be permitted to present their views and that the committee on resolutions should then decide the question according to its judgment. You will not be influenced one way or the other by me."

A Week Without a Friday.

It will always be a question whether Bryan was nominated, officially on Friday. According to the big clock in the convention hall it is still a few minutes before midnight on Thursday, the ninth day of July.

It was a superstitious sergeant at arms

who arranged for the week without a Friday and he put his idea into effect without consulting anyone. Having accomplished his purpose, the cheers of the Democrats assembled proved the unanimous adoption of the sergeant's mental resolutions. When the hands of the clock in the auditorium last night pointed close to the hour of twelve the superstitious sergeant climbed to the top of the railing opposite the speaker's platform and stopped time in its flight. The cheers which followed indicated that the assembly and visitors did not want to see important business transacted on Friday.

Daughter Stays Till Finish.

Mrs. Ruth Bryan-Leavitt, perhaps the most interested person in the assembly, remained during the entire night, witnessing first the demonstration when her father was nominated by acclamation, the excited yelling when his seconds made their speeches, and the lesser cheers received by the two rival candidates, Johnson and Gray. Not until the votes had been cast, and her father endorsed by the convention as its unanimous choice to bear the standards of the party did she leave her seat in her box at the south end of the auditorium, and join the crowd hurrying homeward. The great enthusiasm at the mention of the great leader's name broke loose all eyes were turned towards Mrs. Leavitt who, smiling and happy, listened to the ovations accorded her father.

Delegates Spurred Bed.

Many of the delegates did not go to bed at all after the close of the session, but coming out of the convention hall into what soon became broad daylight, walked the streets till breakfast time, or took early trolley rides through the empty streets to suburbs. The rotundas of the hotels and the sidewalks in front of them were almost crowded in the dim light of dawn, with sleepy eyed men, talking of the exciting scenes which they had witnessed and of the nomination of vice president, yet to be made.

Auditorium Was Suffocating.

Yesterday's weather more than fulfilled the threat of the morning that it would be a hot day. It was very warm, and with the dust stirred up by upward and downward tramping feet, the dense atmosphere which with such a crowd no ventilating apparatus could keep clear, and the smoke of the practically incessant flash light explosions, the air in the auditorium was fairly suffocating, and the conditions more than suggested the close of the stifling night of Alton B. Parker's nomination four years ago at St. Louis.

The conditions this morning were similar to those of yesterday and indications point to another sweltering afternoon before the vice presidential nomination can be completed and the memorable Denver convention of 1908 pass to its place in history.

BRANDED BOY AS "MESSIAH"

Religion Crazy Mother Marks Son on Forehead and Throat so He Would be Known by All.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Asserting that her seven year old son, Charles Goodsell, was the "Messiah," his mother, Mrs. Grace Goodsell, branded him for life on the forehead and throat with a red hot iron. The child was rescued early today from the religion crazed woman and both were taken to the Bellevue hospital, where the mother told the police and hospital authorities that she believed the boy whom she believed to be the long looked for Messiah, so that he would be known, marked and distinct from others for life. The police charged that the woman also tried to kill her mother with whom she lived and herself. The little boy, though terribly burned, will recover. The two women were placed in the psychopathic ward for observation.

The Age of Discretion.

Milwaukee Sentinel: When "Sherbie" Becker was the "boy mayor" of Milwaukee and urging the "claims" of the "young man in politics" he caused a great many persons, including various journalists throughout the country, to marvel that one so young should have been entrusted with a post of responsibility in public affairs. Yet "Sherbie" was 30 years old and had reached an age that relatively made him an old man in comparison with men that achieved great things in the world's affairs while yet beardless boys.

At 13 years of age, Alexander Hamilton was up and doing, and at 19 he was Washington's trusted aide. Hamilton, however, was a prodigy. Yet in our civil war, the union army was composed of boys. The New York World has looked up the records and finds that "twenty-five boys of 10 or under, 225 boys of 12 or under, 1,623 boys of 14 or under and 844,801 lads of 16 or under enlisted during the war. At the age of 18 or under there were 1,151,438 enlistments and at the age of 21 or under 2,159,708. The total enrollment of the northern army was 2,778,309, leaving only 616,511, or barely 21 per cent, who were 22 or over at the time of entering the service." The "boys in blue" was a literal as well as an affectionate name for the federal soldiers.

If the records of other armies and other wars were available, undoubtedly it would be disclosed that the boys of other nations as well as of our own have been depended upon to do their fighting. The patriots that wax eloquent in the halls of congress or the forum do not fight the nation's battles. They are in politics or have private business affairs, which can not be neglected. They have reached the age of discretion.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

Happenings of Interest Gathered for the Benefit of Our Readers

Union Grove

Union Grove, Wis., July 10. Mrs. Carpenter and daughter of Racine are spending the week guests of John T. Asby and wife.

Fred Asby was home for a couple of days this week.

Stanley Powles went to Milwaukee Thursday.

Mrs. Ruby Ford of Milwaukee is spending the week with her sister Mrs. Mohr.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Mohr have gone to housekeeping in the Henry Powles house.

Harry Asby was a Milwaukee visitor Monday.

Mrs. Geo. Ball and niece Edna Hay were Racine visitors Wednesday.

Friends of Grandma Drury of Durand, Ill., will be sorry to hear of her death Tuesday afternoon. The funeral was held in Racine today.

Fred Swantz was a Racine visitor Wednesday.

Mr. F. W. Kemper made a business trip to Milwaukee Wednesday.

Mrs. Chas. Rhodes who has been seriously ill at the Racine hospital, is reported as greatly improved.

Mrs. Demmon of Chicago, a sister of Mr. Chas. Thompson, died Wednesday afternoon.

A lawn social was given Thursday evening by the ladies of the M. E. church. Ice cream, candy and popcorn was sold.

Mae Haigh of Milwaukee is spending the week with parents here.

Union Grove, Wis., July 7.

Mr. W. J. Perry was transacting business in Chicago last week.

Mr. C. Donald was a Racine visitor Monday.

Edna Hay is visiting Burlington friends this week.

Mr. Peter Hanson came home from Milwaukee to spend the Fourth and Sunday with his wife, of this place.

Tom Buchanan came up from Burlington to spend Sunday at home.

Cyrus Wilmore spent Friday and Saturday with Milwaukee friends.

Miss Lucile Manchester has been entertaining company from Iowa for the past week.

Mr. John T. Gittings made a business trip to Racine Tuesday.

Franksville

Franksville, July 7.

The Fourth was very quietly observed at this place. No fatalities occurred.

Milton Runge was burned on the arm with powder from a skyrocket.

Mr. Geo. Shannon is very sick at his home south of the village.

A number from here attended the funeral of Leander Marble in Raymond Sunday.

Miss Dora French is visiting friends at Lake Geneva.

Mr. and Mrs. Langley entertained their sons and families over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Owens had a family gathering the fourth.

Mrs. Farley entertained a large company of relatives Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bolles are entertaining relatives from Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. Kuhnert enjoyed a visit with their children from Chicago the Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. Britzmann had company from Milwaukee over Sunday.

Mrs. Bishop and children of Somers spent Sunday with relatives here.

Mr. Bush of Racine spent Sunday with his son, C. W. Bush.

The Royal Neighbors had a basket picnic in Mr. Nau's grove the Fourth. The recent rains made the woods too wet to be enjoyable.

Mr. C. Mann's family spent the Fourth with Mr. Walter Rowley's family.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Donzer of Sturgeon Bay spent the week with relatives here.

Mr. Jas. Geraty and W. H. Crane spent a couple of days at Eagle Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Compy spent the Fourth with relatives in Racine.

Mr. T. Leonard and sister attended the funeral of T. Caveny of South Milwaukee, Saturday.

Raymond, Wis., July 7.

A heavy downpour of rain yesterday sent hay makers from their fields.

The sudden death of Mr. Leander Marble on Wednesday of last week was a great shock to his many friends. The family have the sincere sympathy of their friends and neighbors.

Miss Mary Hyde spent Saturday in Racine.

Mrs. Ira M. Martin and daughter Irene returned to Green Bay yesterday after spending a week in Raymond.

Mrs. B. B. Fell and daughters spent the past week in Waterford.

Mrs. Will Geisenhain, daughter and son are spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lange.

Miss Margerite Anderson spent the past week with her grandparents Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Anderson spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Anderson.

There being no picnic in Raymond the 4th, several families joined and celebrated the Fourth together. One of these gatherings was held at Mr. Frank Hunter's, and another one at Shunkway Brothers. A very enjoyable time was had by all who attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hartig and family, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hermes and family, Mr. John McAdams and daughters Daisy and Ollie McAdams and Miss Nora Rob-

erts spent Saturday and Sunday in Raymond.

The funeral of Mr. Leander Marble was held Sunday from his old home. Many relatives and friends from Racine, Milwaukee and adjacent towns met to pay their respects to the departed. Rev. Wetherbee conducted the services.

Bristol, Wis., July 8.

Mrs. Cornue of Harvard, visited her aunt, Mrs. C. Richtmyer, a few days of last week.

Richard Jones of Racine visited Mr. and Mrs. John Jones over Sunday.

Miss Jessie Shumway of Chicago visited her sister, Mrs. Will Foulke, a few days of last week.

Miss Mabel Price of Kenosha visited her parents here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Holbrook of Kenosha spent Sunday with Mrs. C. Richtmyer.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gaines have returned from their wedding trip.

Miss Clarice Foulke went to Chicago Sunday evening for a week's visit.

Miss Leita Shields and Mr. Gardner of Chicago were married in Milwaukee July 4th.

Miss Florence Parker and Mr. Peter Kenosha visited Miss Addie Parker Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Beernick is entertaining her sister from Milwaukee.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Abe De Vuyst on July 4th and left a baby girl.

C. T. Curtis made a business trip to Kenosha on his motor cycle.

Mrs. Ellis and daughter of Kenosha and John Edwards of Russell, Ill., visited at John Jones' on Sunday.

Miss Daisy Lane of Kenosha spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. C. E. Williams.

Kelloggs Corners, Wis., July 7.

Crops are looking fine after the rains. Haying is not progressing very rapidly on account of it being too wet.

A number from here spent the Fourth at Paddock's lake.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Gross and Miss Ruth Dittman of Chicago came up the Fourth in their large touring car to spend a few days with relatives and friends here.

School meeting was not very largely attended. It was voted to put in a new heating and ventilating plant and numerous other improvements will be made.

P. J. Sorenson was elected clerk for the ensuing three years.

Arthur Bohm of Somers, planted cabbage for Mrs. Foster Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Criley of Racine spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of Jacob Myers.

Howard Biehn of Paris spent a couple of days last week with Stanley Coughlan and Ross and Roy Holmes.

J. Woodward and H. Heidersdorf were Kenosha visitors Sunday afternoon.

Joseph Baker who has been confined to his home for a few days with sickness is again able to be out.

Caledonia

Caledonia, Wis., July 8.

Misses Marie Kressig and Mamie Vandenberg spent the latter part of the week with Josephine Luchter.

Mrs. Ernst Voight and daughter Miss Mathilda, spent Saturday and Sunday as visitors in the Cream City.

At the school meeting at District No. 13, Mr. John Summerton was re-elected clerk.

Miss Lena Haefner spent the Sabbath in Racine.

Edmund Horner spent Sunday afternoon with Willie Haefner.

Mr. Wm. Michels spent the Fourth at his home.

The Royal Neighbors picnic was largely attended and everybody reports a most enjoyable time.

Alex Haefner, Jr., spent a few days of this week in Milwaukee.

Miss Alice McQuillan of Racine called on friends here last Wednesday.

Miss Mathilda Voight is entertaining her cousin from Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Zimmermann entertained relatives on the Fourth of July.

Linwood, Wis., July 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kahl entertained relatives from Racine and Chicago Sunday.

Miss Agnes Petzlik and sister Mamie are spending the week with their aunt Mrs. Wendle Kordum.

Mr. and Mrs. Kortum entertained relatives from Milwaukee and Racine Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Charles Baker, Jr., is reported very ill at her home.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wess entertained company from Racine Saturday and Sunday.

Quite a number of young people attended the dance given at the turner hall Friday night.

Mr. Frank Kwipil and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Anton Pulk.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wilson spent Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Orin Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Deschler entertained relatives from Racine Saturday and Sunday.

Misses Thomas entertained company from Racine last week.

And Honduras has a revolution. Call in the arbitration commission.

Dover

Dover, Wis., July 9, '08.

John Rose of Chicago is visiting with his sister Mrs. Gus Kaster.

Miss Mamie Gleason spent the Fourth at home.

Geo. Nelson spent a few days this week in Chicago.

Mrs. S. A. Sheard visited her daughter in Ellston this week.

Mike O'Neil visited the home folks over Sunday.

Miss Christine Yambor of Burlington is spending a few days with her aunt Mrs. Joseph Dvoracek.

Mrs. Kastner of Chicago spent the Fourth with her son and daughter.

Dr. Joseph and A. Cunningham spent the Fourth at their home.

Mrs. Fred Hillman visited in Milwaukee a few days this week.

Mrs. J. T. Cunningham and family entertained Mrs. Greene and daughter, Miss Mary Brennan and Miss Lillian Smithwick last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Neal of Milwaukee spent the Fourth with Fred Hillman and family.

Mt. Pleasant, July 8.

Mr. J. D. Jones, Sr., is spending the week with Mr. N. S. Stuart.

Mrs. Fred Strauss is entertaining Mrs. G. Spender and sons of Chicago.

Miss Lucy Beacher is spending a few days with the Misses Inez and Maud Munroe.

Miss Ada Parry spent Wednesday in Racine.

Mr. H. O. Parry is contemplating a trip to S. Dakota in the near future.

Mr. Lee Munroe is entertaining company.

Mr. Geo. Hanrahan, our local engineer is now stopping with Mr. Wardenburg for a short period.

Quite a number of our jolly strollers attended the Fourth of July Ball at Kilbourneville.

A ball will be given at the Ives Grove Hall on Friday evening, July 10, by the Composers club, excellent music is engaged for the event.

Miss Annie Fener has just returned from Milwaukee where she has been visiting for a time.

Wind Point, July 8.

Miss Helen Masbeck of Chicago, returned home Sunday, after spending a week with friends in this locality.

Clifton and John Wisnau, of Ives, spent Saturday and Sunday with their cousins, Leeland and Arkley Wisnau.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Buchta, entertained friends from Milwaukee on the Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. Kreck and baby, of Horlickville, spent Sunday with their relatives, Mr.

KERN, BRYAN'S RUNNING MATE

INDIANA MAN NAMED BY ACCLAMATION AFTER OTHER CANDIDATES WITHDREW.

NO ROLL CALL WAS NEEDED

Understanding Hoosier Was the Nebraska's Choice the Delegates Fell in Line and Tendered Practically Unanimous Support.

LEADERS HAD ALSO AGREED

Speeches Cut Down to the Minimum as Delegates and Spectators, Tired From Two Night Sessions and the Excessive Heat, Wanted the Proceedings Ended Soon as Possible.

DENVER, Colo., July 11.—The Democratic national convention concluded its late yesterday afternoon by the nomination of John Worth Kern of Indiana for vice president, completing the ticket on which William Jennings Bryan was made the nominee for president during the early hours of the morning.

The nomination of Kern was made by acclamation amid the resounding cheers of delegates and spectators.

All For Kern.

No ballot was necessary as the tide of sentiment had set irresistibly toward the Indiana candidate, state after state registering their delegations in his favor and all other candidates withdrawing before the universal demand for his nomination.

The names of Judge George Gray of Delaware and John Mitchell of Illinois were not presented owing to the positive request of these gentlemen not to have their names go before the convention. For a time it looked as though a ballot would be required. But the steady line of states which joined in seconding Kern's nomination of all other candidates had the chances of all other candidates had been extinguished.

Mr. Towne in person was the first candidate to recognize the decisive nature of the Kern movement, and in a ringing speech he withdrew his name from consideration and pledged his support to the ticket of Bryan and Kern. Withdrawals quickly followed from the supporters of Howell of Georgia and McNeill of Connecticut, leaving the Indiana candidate alone in the field.

Break Into Cheers.

The withdrawal of the Connecticut candidate was accompanied by a motion that the nomination of Kern be made by acclamation. The motion was carried with a deafening shout and the great assemblage broke into clamorous demonstration on the accomplishment of its work and the completion of the Democratic national ticket.

Marshall Names Kern.

Thomas R. Marshall, Democratic candidate for governor of Indiana, was sent to the platform to offer Mr. Kern's name as the first on the list.

Mr. Marshall paid tribute first to the platform of the convention, next to Mr. Bryan, then to Indiana, and lastly to Mr. Kern himself. A convention which had begun so well, he declared, should end well. Mr. Kern, he asserted, had all the qualifications that could be desired for the office and would be a standard bearer worthy of a united Democracy.

Indiana's delegation cheered Mr. Kern for several minutes. They were joined, however, by only a few delegates from Florida.

When Colorado was reached on the roll former Governor Charles S. Thomas of that state took the platform to place in nomination Charles A. Towne of New York. The mention of the name was received with applause, but only one New York delegate showed signs of approval by waving his hat.

Connecticut was next to place its candidate in nomination, sending J. J. Walsh to the platform to name Archibald McNeill of Bridgeport. Delaware yielded to Georgia her place on the roll call and L. I. Hill from the latter state in a few words placed Clark Howell of Atlanta in nomination.

Talk on Platform.

Florida, next on the call of states, yielded to Missouri and Gov. Joseph Folk took the platform amid cheering from all sections of the hall. His greeting was the most enthusiastic extended to any of the speakers who had preceded him. It was some little time after his introduction before he could proceed. When he spoke it was to second the nomination of Mr. Kern.

Gov. Folk spoke briefly and was cheered again when he closed with the mention of Mr. Kern's name. The band played "On the Banks of the Wabash," in honor of Indiana's candidate.

Mr. James, after Idaho had been heard, yielded the gavel to James Hamilton of Chicago, who recognized Fred Kern of

Economy in the Kitchen.

Many dollars may be saved each month by ordering from the grocery store articles that go to the farthest and really have good value for the money expended. For illustration, one package of "OUR PRIDE" preserves will make two large pies that are simply delicious and sure to please all who taste them. Nearly every grocery in the country sells these goods. Try a few packages and you will buy often. Lemon, chocolate and custard.

Illinois, as his first official act. When Kansas was reached the chairman of the delegation announced that Kansas had hoped to vote for John Mitchell, but would be satisfied with any one of the candidates already in nomination.

Ollio James of Kentucky seconded Mr. Kern as "one of the knightliest Democrats in the world."

There were no further responses from the states until Maryland was reached, when Mr. Lee of that delegation arose and seconded Mr. Towne of New York.

Michigan was next to second Mr. Kern and Minnesota a moment later seconded Mr. McNeill. Mississippi also seconded Mr. Kern. The chairman of the Missouri delegation said the Democrats of that state had to offer David R. Francis as a candidate, but he had declined. Missouri therefore favored "Indiana's favorite son."

No Candidate in New York.

Nevada requested to be passed. Nevada seconded Mr. Towne. New Hampshire fell into line with the Kern states. New Jersey was passed and then New York was called. Leader Murphy of Tammany arose and amid cheers, but there was a wave of disappointment when he announced: "Mr. Chairman, the state of New York presents no candidate."

When Texas was called, the Gray banner still was waving over the delegation despite the constant and earnest efforts of Judge Gray's managers to have it lowered. The speaker seconded Kern's nomination.

Chairman Clayton then resumed the chair recognized by Irving Handy of Delaware who explained that the disinclination of Judge Gray to accept second place did not grow out of any feeling of resentment because another man had been nominated for president.

Gray's Refusal Read.

Mr. Handy then read the following telegram:

"Do not under any circumstances allow my name to be presented for vice presidential nomination as I would under no circumstances accept the same if nominated."

When Mr. Handy had concluded, Chairman Clayton, who had resumed the chair, created a surprise by announcing the recognition of Mr. Towne.

"It has become abundantly apparent what is the desire of this convention as to its vice presidential nominee," said Mr. Towne, after a wave of greeting applause had subsided: "and I desire while earnestly thanking the friends who have complimented me by placing my name before you, to release you from its further consideration and leave you free to vote for that splendid old Democratic warhorse from Indiana, John W. Kern."

Mr. Howell of Georgia directed the withdrawal of his name.

Utah seconded Mr. Kern from the floor. Vermont was passed and then J. Hoke Tyler came forward to speak for Virginia. Mr. Tyler was about to nominate J. G. Conrad of Montana, when the latter asked that his name be not used. He closed by seconding Mr. Kern.

Every remaining state and territory declared for Kern, including Montana and New Jersey, which had been passed at their request.

Senator Grady of New York asked that the state again be called. The request was complied with and Daniel F. Cohan, a Tammany leader, went to the platform.

New York For Kern.

"New York," said Mr. Cohan, "came to the convention without a candidate either for the presidency or the vice presidency. We were under instruction from our state convention to consult with leaders from all parts of the country to see what best might be done for the party. We are convinced that the voices of the party in no uncertain terms called for the nomination of William Jennings Bryan, and we now feel there is the same call for Mr. Kern and in behalf of the militant Democracy of the Empire state I desire to place our earnest support and to say to you that all that can be done by harmony, intellect, energy, or force to bring about victory in November for our ticket, will be done."

Mr. Cohan was loudly cheered. "Gentlemen of the convention," said Mr. James of Kentucky, who was again in the chair, "you have heard the motion. Are you ready for the question?"

"Question," "Question" came from all parts of the hall. Mr. James stated it and at 4:05 p. m., a roar of "yeas" made John W. Kern of Indiana the nominee for vice president of the Democratic party.

S. A. COOK SEEMS CONFIDENT.

appears Optimistic Regarding Nomination for U. S. Senator.

Says P. Mathes in Sentinel: There is one of the senatorial candidates at least who is confident of victory.

"I am confident I shall be nominated," said S. A. Cook, Neenah, yesterday. "If I did not really believe that statement I should not make it. Our reports, which we have received from all parts of the state, are most favorable, and on these I base my prediction."

Mr. Cook was at his headquarters much of the time yesterday, returning home late in the afternoon. He denied the stories which have been started to the effect that he was running a nonunion papermill at Alexandria, Ind. It has been charged that he would not permit a nonunion man anywhere near the place.

"I make no restrictions regarding unions," said Mr. Cook. "It is a profit sharing institution. I should not object if all the employees were union men." Mr. Cook said that the typographical union had made an investigation of these reports and the report made offered no criticism of him or his methods. During the day the headquarters were filled with politicians who called to confer with Mr. Cook. Among them were a number of candidates for office on the county ticket.

BRYAN LIKES THE PLATFORM

PUBLICITY OF CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS. TOPIC DISCUSSED AT HIS HOME.

WILL APPEAL TO COUNTRY

Declares Corporate Domination Will Receive a Check When Amount of its Donations Must Be Disclosed to the Public.

SEES NEW ERA IN POLITICS

Says Henceforth Idea Will Grow "That Elections Are Public Affairs and That People Shall Have a Right to Know What Influences are at Work"—Is Cheered Frequently.

FAIRVIEW, Lincoln, Neb., July 11.—In a speech to returning members of the Lincoln-Bryan Men's club and the Nebraska Traveling Men's Bryan club today, W. J. Bryan expressed his admiration for the Democratic platform, Mr. Kern, his running mate and declared that the publicity of campaign contributions would give the people a chance to elect their choice to office. Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows:

"I do not think any state was better represented at Denver than Nebraska and for proof of that, I can simply remind you that you were the only state represented there that secured the nomination of a candidate for president from its own state" (laughter and applause greeted this sally and Mr. Bryan continued):

Thinks Well of Platform.

"I am as much pleased with the platform as I am with the nomination for the first place and I am as much pleased with the second nomination as I am with the platform. "I think that this nomination leaves a different impression than that given by the convention in Chicago. In that convention, the platform did not present what the reform element of the party wanted and when the convention was over, there was a feeling of discouragement and disappointment. But the Democratic party in this convention has given us a platform that I believe, expresses the deliberate sentiment of that large and growing reform element in this country (applause). I am satisfied that it is going to appeal not only to the Democrats, but to a lot of Republicans. And I am sure that when people come to know John W. Kern as I have known him for many years, they will believe, as I do, that he is in perfect harmony with the platform and can be trusted to carry that platform out to the letter if circumstances should place upon him the responsibility for its enforcement (applause)."

Corporate Domination.

"Now as we are going to commence our campaign and with a publicity plank that announces an honest purpose and proclaims an honest position, we will be able to appeal to the honest sentiment of the country. Gentlemen, there has been great growth in politics in this country and that plank illustrates one phase of that growth. For a quarter of a century the country has been seeing more and more corporate domination in politics. For a quarter of a century the country has witnessed campaign after campaign in which great predatory interests would secretly contribute enormous sums to debauch elections and then control the government in return for contributions.

Democrats Take Initiative.

"Our convention marks a new era in American politics. Henceforth the idea that is going to grow is that elections are public affairs and that the people shall have a right to know what influences are at work and I am delighted that our party has taken the initiative. While the Republican party in its convention, by a vote overwhelming, turned down that proposition, the Democratic party by a vote that was unanimous, endorsed it and made it one of the tenets of its faith.

"Now, we are going out to appeal to this awakened conscience and give to the country assurances that if our party is entrusted with power, we shall make this government again a people's government in which the government officials will respond promptly to the sentiment of the whole people; and our platform has given us a slogan that every one of you can echo and that I believe that a majority of the American people will echo, 'let the people rule.'"

The conclusion of the address was cheered.

OSHKOSH FACTORIES CLOSE.

Heat Causes Entire Suspension of Business—People Prostrate.

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 11.—Thermometers in Oshkosh today registered over 90 degrees in the shade and as high as 105 degrees in the sun. Henry Gerke, a street laborer, was overcome by the heat, and other prostrations occurred. A number of factories were forced to close. The heat expanded West Algona street bridge and put it out of commission until cold streams of water were played upon it.

PART OF BEGGS' SYSTEM

DECLARED C. & M. ELECTRIC ROAD WILL SO BECOME.

Reported Movement on Foot to Secure Control of New Line's Stock—Completion of Road Scheduled for September First, Called Impossible.

Milwaukee Free Press: Report believed to be based upon a reliable source of information in Chicago is that there is a movement on foot to secure control of the stock of the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Railroad company, with a view of making the road a subsidiary concern.

It is said that the North American company, which owns the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company, the St. Louis Street railway, and plants in other cities, is back of the move.

It is also said that great efforts have been made to bring about a forced sale of the property by other interests.

In Chicago it is said that while the Columbia Construction company is to complete the road in the city of Milwaukee, it will go no further. The statement has been made that the road would be completed by September 1, but on the face of conditions this is considered impossible. Work on the two miles south of the city limits, it is asserted, cannot be completed within four or five months.

The Chicago and Milwaukee road, thrown into the bankruptcy court, is now in the hands of three receivers. A bond issue to complete the road of \$2,000,000 was offered several months ago, but the bonds found no sale. After some time had elapsed the Columbia Construction company came forward, offering to complete the road in the city of Milwaukee, if the court would allow receivers' certificates to be issued to pay for this work, and to reimburse the company for a prior claim. This was agreed to, but before the company could arrange for the receivers' certificates the bond issue was sold.

The road runs through a rich country, and would be a valuable acquisition to interurban system of the Beggs' road. Mr. Beggs has publicly stated that he would run his Waukesha cars over the First avenue-Sixth street viaduct. The receivers of the Chicago and Milwaukee road, however, say no agreement has been made to this effect. The question is asked, unless the roads are consolidated, how can the head of the Milwaukee road hope to accomplish this?

NOMINEE KERN TWICE A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Indiana Man Noted as a Lawyer and Orator—Member of State Senate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 11.—John W. Kern was twice a candidate for governor of Indiana. He is a protégé of Thomas Taggart, formerly chairman of the Democratic national committee, and has been an active figure in the Democratic politics of Indiana for many years. Mr. Kern was born Dec. 20, 1840, in Alto, Howard county, Indiana. His father was an old-fashioned country doctor, and came originally from Virginia. Young Kern attended the common schools, but was aided in his studies by his father, who was a student of note. The boy was graduated from the state university of Michigan and began the practice of law at the seat of his native country.

In 1871 he was elected city attorney and served several terms. He became celebrated as an orator and through his connection with a number of noted criminal cases won distinction as a lawyer. In 1884 he was nominated by the Democrats for reporter of the supreme court. He served four years in this office.

1888 he resumed the practice of law, devoting himself to issues involving corporation and constitutional law. He was appointed by Attorney General Olney of President Cleveland's administration to assist in the prosecution of the wreckers of the Indianapolis National bank and succeeded in convicting the principals and sending them to the penitentiary.

Mr. Kern served in the state senate of Indiana during the sessions of 1893 and 1895. He ran for governor in 1900, but was defeated. He is a thirty-third degree Mason, a Knight of Pythias and a prominent member of the Elks.

Mr. Kern is a total abstainer. He was a member of the dinner party at which Vice-President Fairbanks served the famous cocktail.

Mr. Kern has been president of the Commercial club, and has always been conspicuous in all state and civic movements. Mrs. Kern is prominent in all the social and literary affairs of the city. Miss Julia Kern, their daughter, is well known socially. There are two other children, John W. Kern, Jr., aged 9 and William H. Kern, who is now 5 years old.

TO KEEP NATURAL RESOURCES.

President Directs That Figures on the Subject Be Compiled.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—An important step in the work of conserving the natural resources of the country has been taken by President Roosevelt who has directed that the census bureau collect and compile certain information relative to the subject for the use of the national conservation commission.

The gathering of the data is to be undertaken at once and will include the present condition of the water power of the country; irrigation; the lumber cut and the resources of the nation in men and such other material on other subjects as may be suggested by the conservation commission.

C. E. ERSKINE DIES, AGED 61

PROMINENT RACINE CITIZEN PASSES AWAY AT THE PENNOYER SANITARIUM.

FUNERAL TO OCCUR MONDAY

Wife and Six Children Survive—Of Modest, Retiring Nature, His Preferences being Wholly in Artistic and Rural Lines—A Musician of Unusual Ability and of Critical Taste.

After an illness of several weeks Mr. Charles E. Erskine of this city, died at the Pennoyer sanitarium in Kenosha yesterday afternoon in the 61st year of his age.

Mr. Erskine was born at Westfield, Mass., Dec. 26, 1847, and was the second son of Massena B. and Susan Perry Erskine, who came to Racine in 1854 and who resided here the remainder of their lives. Charles was educated in the public schools of Racine and graduated from the high school in 1864. For several years he was employed in the office of J. I. Case & Co., afterwards the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., of which his father was for a long time the valued superintendent, rising to the position of treasurer of the company and was for some time a member of its board of directors.

In 1873 he married Emma, daughter of the late Alfred Payne, and of this marriage there survive besides his widow, four sons and two daughters: Alfred M., Harold P., Ralph C., Malcolm E., and Susan M. Erskine and Mrs. Violet L. Watson.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral which will be held from his late residence on Washington avenue Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, the Rev. C. S. Nickerson officiating. Interment and services at the grave will be private.

To those who were privileged to enjoy the friendship of Mr. Erskine, during his long residence in this community, the news of his death comes as a profound sorrow. His natural modesty and reticence forbade his ever seeking eminence in business activities and his preferences lay wholly in artistic and rural lines. He was a musician of unusual ability and critical taste. He loved communion with Nature in all her visible forms and was fortunately blessed with means and leisure for the gratification of his refined tastes. His two beautiful country homes "The Oaks" at Racine, and "Lyncoke" at Tryon, North Carolina, were centers of abundant and graceful hospitality. And so it seems especially fitting that his passing from earth, when it had to be, should come with the waning of a perfect summer afternoon, surrounded by his devoted family and the former and much loved pastor of the church of which he was a faithful, devoted member for over forty years. Peacefully and painlessly with his closing eyes resting upon the beautiful landscape and his ear attuned to the singing of the birds outside the open window, he fell asleep in the communion of the visible church and in the comfort of "a reasonable, religious and holy hope."

... "good night, sweet friend, And lights of angels sing thee to thy rest."

Mrs. Barbara Seibert died at her home 1421 North Chatham street, Friday evening, aged 68 years. Deceased had resided in Racine county nearly her entire life. To survive her are five daughters and six sons. The daughters are Mrs. S. Miller, St. Louis; Mrs. W. Keller, Mrs. I. Hermes, Mrs. P. Paulson and Miss Louise Seibert of this city. The sons are George, Peter, Frank, John, Edward and William Seibert. The funeral will be held from the house at 1:30 Monday afternoon and from the German Lutheran church, corner of High and Superior streets, at 2 o'clock.

CELEBRATION FOR KERN.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 11.—A big civic celebration is being planned for the home coming of John W. Kern, the Democratic vice presidential candidate. Mayor Bookwalter and John Hotter, president of the Commercial club who is also president of the Indiana Democratic club have begun arrangements.

Headache

Can be cured only by a remedy that will remove the cause. The offender you stop it with headache powders or pills the quicker will it return. Generally, headache comes from a disturbed stomach or irregular bowels, and almost invariably

Lane's Family Medicine

(a tonic laxative) will cure headache in short order by regulating the bowels and reinvigorating the stomach. It is a great blood medicine and the favorite laxative of old and young. At druggists, 25c. and 50c.

EGG FAMINE IS REPORTED

Price Reaches Twenty Cents a Dozen. Wholesale—Feed Prices High—Butter Drops Cent a Pound.

Mr. W. L. Roberts of Racine reports an egg famine prevailing with scarcely anything to be had at any price. Owners having as many as seventy-five hens are reported as being required to purchase a supply of eggs for their own use. Mr. Roberts was in Milwaukee yesterday looking for a supply for the local trade and found that the price on Broadway was uniformly 20 cents a dozen and none in sight at that price. He believes that next week will see a great dearth of hen fruit in Racine. Great numbers of cold storage eggs are being put on the market to supply the demand.

It has been the case in many instances that the prevailing high price of feed has prevented many owners of fowls from keeping up the standard of their flocks.

TWO DOLLARS A WORD.

Said Roosevelt Will Get That Price as An Author.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Is Theodore Roosevelt the Midas of authors? As statesman and fighter he needs no bush, but as an author he forged into general comment yesterday with the announcement that a magazine firm had contracted to pay him about \$2 a word for an account of his forthcoming big game hunt in Africa.

Two dollars a word is easily the world's record for prose, though the poets, of course, have often bagged more than that. Mark Twain reached \$1 a word once, but that was in his heyday and before Harper's put him on a regular annual stipendium. His books are still good sellers, but they are not among the "best sellers," and it is only there that financial returns comparable to Author Roosevelt's may be found.

The president is to receive for his story a lump sum of between \$60,000 and \$75,000 for the serial rights alone. After their publication they will be put on the market in book form—probably at \$2 a volume—and the president will receive in book royalties and serial rights something in the neighborhood of \$150,000. For a 75,000 word article this would mean \$2 a word.

The men in the local book and publishing world were inclined to question the statement that the president had already received \$250,000 for his previous works.

"Such returns would make him our most successful author," said a man well known in publishing circles. "I doubt that, extremely. Popular as a man as president, Theodore Roosevelt is not popular as a writer. He is by far too prosy. Moreover his style is too heavy to take well. The best thing he did—his 'History of the War of 1812'—was his first work. He wrote that. Since then, I understand, he has dictated his material, and his articles sound—much of them, at any rate—like his presidential messages."

HOW COMMONERS WILL SIT UP

Great Britain to Be Posted on Legislators' Work by Official Record.

New York Post: At last, the house of commons is to have a congressional record. In other words, it is to have and publish an official stenographic report of the proceedings and speeches in parliament. "Hansard" has been a private enterprise admirably managed, no doubt; and the reports in the London Times have been very full and reasonably accurate. But certain complaints have been made and a lack has been felt, which the government has fully decided to meet by establishing an official reporting staff and printing complete reports of votes and debates by the stationary department, though the actual composition and press-work are to be done by contract. Verbatim reports of every speech are to be sent to each parliamentary orator on the morning after delivery. Many eloquent gentlemen will surely be surprised when they read an absolutely stenographic transcript of their remarks.

ONE PROSTRATION IN RACINE.

Mrs. P. Sorenson, 714 Mead street, over come—Fell to Floor.

The first serious injury to the great heat today was that of Mrs. P. Sorenson of 714 Mead street reported shortly before noon today. Mrs. Sorenson had visited the grocery store in the Lincoln Block shortly before noon, walking from her home to that place. As she entered the store, she was overcome by the heat and fell to the floor. The ambulance was summoned, but by the time it arrived, she had regained consciousness and was returned to her home.

BELOIT SETS GOOD EXAMPLE.

BELOIT, Wis., July 11.—During the past three weeks the police have killed 165 dogs that have been found without muzzles or have been afflicted with symptoms of rabies. The action was taken by the police and health department following the biting of a score of men by one that was mad. Several valuable canines have been sacrificed and the mad dog scare is now practically over.

HORSE FINDS WAY TO HOME.

A horse belonging to Donald Bain of Twelfth street became frightened last evening at an automobile that stopped directly in front of it, in the neighborhood of Lutz's park and ran the entire distance to Twelfth street, to its barn. The rig was entirely demolished but the peculiar part of the accident was that the horse found its way home being only in the city two months, recently being bought from country parties.

Twenty Years Experience as A SPECIALIST

Dr. Rea

WILL BE AT THE
RACINE HOTEL,
Racine, Wis.

FRIDAY, JULY 31

Returning Every Month



Dr. Rea has been educated in the best hospitals of Europe and America.

Consultation in German, French, English. He is eminently successful in all chronic diseases, as proven by the many cures that he has effected in cases which have baffled the skill of physicians in the general practice of medicine. His long and confined practice and experience has made him so proficient that he can locate any disease in a few minutes. Treats all curable medical and surgical diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Early consumption, bronchitis, bronchitis, catarrh, constitutional catarrh and nasal catarrh.

LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWEL TROUBLES, dyspepsia, acid headache, gas on the stomach, appendicitis, gall stones, constipation, and the many diseases dependent on weak and inactive digestive system.

URINARY AND BLADDER TROUBLES. Diabetes, Bright's disease, incontinence of the urine, burning urine and passing of the urine too frequently.

NERVOUS DISEASES, NEURALGIA, sciatica, nervous prostration, nervous debility, nervous depression, paralysis and brain diseases.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, heart disease, dropsy, swelling of the limbs, open sores, pain in the bones, rheumatism, enlarged veins, eczema, itchy pimples and eruptions of all descriptions.

DEFORMITIES AND CLUB FEET, curvature of the spine, interrupted nutrition, slow growth in children, and all wasting diseases in general.

CANCER, TUMOR, TUBERCULAR GLANDS, gonor, fistula, piles, varicose veins, rupture and all large glands treated successfully by the hypodermic method. This is really one of the most scientific and effective plans of the twentieth century.

DISEASES OF MEN, falling memory, weak eyes, lack of energy, nervousness, chest pain, falling of hair, sore throat. Cured by modern treatment as adopted by America's most eminent specialists.

DISEASES OF WOMEN, headache, pain in the back, and other diseases which women are subject to. Can be cured at home by a system far superior to anything else. Drs. Rea, Rea & Co. guarantee absolute secrecy in all professional dealings. No cases treated by correspondence unless absolutely necessary.

DR. REA & CO.,
202 Nicolet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

THIS BULL HAD HARD HEAD.

Butted Into Oncoming Engine But Escapes Without Injury.

MENOMINEE, Mich., July 11.—Knocked from the railroad track by a swiftly moving North-Western freight train and not suffering any injury whatever from the shock, was the experience of a big steer from the herd of C. I. Cook. The animal stood in the middle of the track with its head down ready to meet the oncoming engine with his horns. The engineer pulled several shrill blasts and put on the brakes, but the engine was going at a



THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

As to Sparing the Rod.—We hear a good deal about moral suasion, and the perils of punishment once in vogue. As a matter of fact, the worst part of a whipping is that the average mother gives it when she is out of temper, instead of when her child deserves it. The following by Mrs. J. O. F., in the New York Evening Telegram, is interesting:

Love and duty are all that is needed to govern children. I have seven, and do all my own work. I did the same with all. Baby was the first work of the day. He got his bath and his food and took his nap. When he got old enough he played by himself. He must obey. If he did not I took the good old cat-o-nine-tails and gave him a dose and told him what he got it for, and the same when they got older if they told a story or deceived me in any way. I have three that have graduated from school and work with their father. I have never known any one of them to tell me a lie or give any impudence. I love my children and want to see them law-abiding citizens.

Don't think I had to use the cat-o-nine-tails but very seldom; only when really necessary.

Value of Lime Water.—Lime water, being easy and inexpensive to prepare, should be kept in every household. To make it, place a piece of unslaked lime the size of an egg in an earthen vessel and pour over it one quart of clear, cold water. Allow it to stand a few hours, then filter through blotting paper, rejecting the sediment. Put it into a clean bottle, cork and keep in a dark, cool place where it can be easily found when required. Lime acts very energetically on water and a teaspoonful of lime water put into a cupful of water or milk almost entirely destroys any deleterious substance there. A teaspoonful in a cupful of milk is an excellent remedy for delicate children whose digestion is weak. It is also very beneficial in cases of acidity of the stomach. It gives no unpleasant taste to anything in which it is used.

An Economy.—Old hot water bags should not be thrown away.

They make excellent linings for sponge cases or for bags in which to carry hats or tooth brushes, etc., when traveling.

Cover the rubber with any bright-colored material or with a colored linen. Small pieces of the rubber, cut three inches and a half by one and a half and sewed with white thread, make good finger stalls to put on when paring fruit and vegetables.

They are easily cleaned and may be used a long time.

Another good use is to cut round mats to place under house plants. Such mats will prevent the moisture from the earthenware saucer from injuring polished surfaces.

To Wash Carpets.—A preparation for washing rugs and carpets is made of four ounces of any good white soap dissolved in four ounces of boiling water.

When cool add five ounces of ammonia, two and one-half ounces of glycerin and two ounces of either chloroform or ether. Bottle and cork tightly.

To clean a carpet or rug, add a tablespoonful of the preparation to a pail of tepid water and wring the cloth from this.

The same preparation is also good in cleaning clothes.

Two tablespoonfuls to a pint of water will remove the most obstinate stain.

The Rest Day.—Precisely as in the case of an "at home" day, what is known as the "rest day" of the week of some French women of fashion is intimately to all their friends. On that day the lady enjoys complete repose, sleeping as much as possible and taking a diet of fruit and vegetables only. This is said to be the finest "beauty recipe" and nerve tonic that is known.

Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.—There is no need of children dying with either of these diseases, as they can both be prevented.

In case of scarlet fever, as soon as the fever rises, bathe the patient in cold water, and continue to bathe as often as the fever rises, and keep the eruption back. Do not be afraid to do so, as the more eruption the more fever. Do this with water, and keep the patient free from any draught of air. Never let the patient lie in a delicious state, but keep him rational by cooling him often with water.

In case of diphtheria, first put the patient in a cold and well-ventilated room, where he can feel no effect of a heated stove. Make a swab by tying a small bit of cotton batting on the end of a stick, about the size of a lead pencil. Let it come to a point after covering. Dip the swab in a solution of equal parts of carbolic acid and glycerin and touch carefully the white spots seen in the mouth and throat. Any spots that do not come off readily should be loosened with point of the swab. The patient should take five grains of chlorate of potassa, dissolved in hot water every four hours, after rinsing the mouth and throat with the same.

Teach Baby to Play.—If children were

more often taught to amuse themselves fewer would be so spoiled and whining would decrease. The instant a child ceases to use his own little resources for amusement, or if these have never been developed, it becomes absolutely necessary that an infant's time shall be occupied by another person, else he is so miserable and unhappy as to make himself ill.

This extreme seldom arrives, of course, because long before it could come one has taken pity upon the lonely and unhappy little youngster and found something for him to do, says the New York Evening Telegram. Thus is the child appeased at the expense of time and thought, not to mention nervous energy, of another who should be either putting this force in another direction or saving it.

Teaching a child to amuse itself is neither the hopeless nor long task that some persons may think. They are clever, these children and will rarely look after their own diversion if they can find some one to do it for them. Therefore, the first and most difficult thing to impress upon one is that he must play by himself, doing not only that, but deciding upon the form of play. It takes persistence and patience to do this, but the end more than justifies the effort.

The New Gait.—Notable is the way the modern girl is walking. It is described as a "rather tired slouch," and it is the fitting complement of the costume she wears. This costume in Paris is called the "petit costume d'homme," consisting of a short, scant skirt, a loose half-fitted coat with a flower run through the buttonhole; and a big hat worn on the back of the head. Wherever one sees this combination one sees also the gait seemingly induced by it—a sort of devil-may-care slouch supposedly indicative of the easy-going masculine, and far from lovely and alert.

Shoppers' Headache Cure.—Shoppers' headache is generally supposed to be due to the fact that one has not eaten enough. There is no work more nerve-tiring than shopping, and a good, substantial luncheon will help much. Take an hour for rest and eat, thinking as little as possible of the tasks yet to be accomplished, and there will not be such a splitting headache to take home on the train in the evening. Women who live in the city have little excuse for trying to do more than a half day's shopping at a time.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

For wounds from barbed wire apply carbolic acid, one part, with lard, eight parts. Cleanse the wound first.

Don't put a frying pan away dirty. If the grease gets cold in it the next thing cooked in the pan will undoubtedly be spoiled.

After washing a skirt hang it on the line to dry, folded in the middle of the front and it will hang straight; otherwise it will not; this is especially true of woolen skirts.

Place a cupful of sugar in a paper bag. Put four or five coughnuts in the bag at one time and shake. You will find the doughnuts evenly and thoroughly coated without any waste of sugar.

Don't fail to remember that for the blackened, burned frying pan there is but one remedy—to buy a new one. If you cannot afford it, buy it anyhow, and learn to be more careful in the future.

When housecleaning, the best and quickest way to wash woodwork is to wring a cloth out of soft warm water, dip it in soda, and rub on the woodwork. The dirt will be easily and quickly removed and the paint will look fresh and new.

Don't let your vehicles get into rattier condition. Screw up the loose nuts so as to tighten all the bolts and keep them from rattling. Use oil freely when there is rust. Leather or rubber washers should always be available.

Mattings which have frequently been washed and has lost its luster can be made fresh-looking by painting with a mixture of shellac thinned with turpentine to the consistency of varnish. Paint one breadth at a time. It dries rapidly, though it darkens matting.

Offentimes marks are left after a garment has been cleaned with gasoline, especially if the garment has just had the spots removed. A remedy for this is to lay over the spot a clean piece of tissue or blotting paper and then press with a hot iron. This seldom fails to remove the circle.

How often a page which has a slight tear in it is left unattended until the tear gradually grows larger and then finally part of the page is gone altogether. The best way to mend a torn page is to paste over it a piece of thin waxed paper. The printing can be easily seen through this and the page is almost as strong as when new.

A brush with heavy, soft Russian bristles is excellent for dusting purposes. These brushes are somewhat expensive, though they are splendid for taking up the dust, which is easily shaken out the same as a cloth. One often sees these brushes in flour mills, where they are used for brushing the fine flour.

Use hot water to dampen the clothes that are to be ironed and you will find it a great deal more satisfactory than cold. It dampens the clothes more evenly and makes them easier to iron. If the water is too hot to put hands in

use a whisk broom to sprinkle it with. Many laundresses prefer the whisk broom, as they claim that it is less likely to make the clothes too wet. The clothes may be ironed two hours later with good result.

Often when plants are first brought in the house in the fall they begin to show a steady decline, often shedding leaves and even cease growing at all, frequently dying from the change from fresh air to the close atmosphere of a living room. It is a good method to give them a stimulant at such times of moderately strong ammonia water, which is a fertilizer and makes the leaves larger, stronger and a more healthy color. It should be poured around the roots, not over the foliage.

FOR THE TABLE.

Okra Soup.—Into a quart of chicken stock stir two slices of corned ham, minced, a chopped onion and two dozen okra. Add a pint of strained tomatoes and boil all until the okra is tender. Season to taste and serve.

Potato Pancake.—Take about three medium-sized potatoes and grate them. Add one egg, a pinch of salt, one cup of milk, one and one-third cups of flour, with one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake on hot griddle.

To Brown a Cake.—Place a basin of cold water in the oven just before the cake is ready to "pop" in. This simple method will prevent the cake from burning, and, at the same time, give it the rich brown color so much desired by the amateur cook.

Plain White Sauce.—Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan, stir in a tablespoonful of flour until smooth, add slowly a teaspoonful of stock milk, stirring rapidly, and cook five minutes. Season to taste with salt and white pepper. Always use white pepper in white sauce.

Onion Pickles.—(By Request.) Peel and soak in salt water over night, drain and pack in jars with small red peppers. Pour boiling vinegar over them and seal. If it be desired that the pickles shall be white, use small white onions and white wine vinegar.

Sponge Drop Cakes.—Three eggs, one and one-half cups sugar, two cups flour, one-half cup cold water, two tablespoonfuls baking powder, one teaspoonful extract lemon. Beat the eggs without separating, add the sugar water, flour and baking powder sifted together, and flavoring. Bake in muffin pans or cups in a quick oven.

HEALTH NOTES.

Dissolve gum camphor in turpentine and keep for use when something soothing is needed for burns.

Without rich blood there can be neither health nor beauty. This means nourishing food. Therefore make a study of a dietary that is blood-producing.

"Dilated heart" is only one consequence of rushing at exercise when the muscles and the body generally are flabby and feeble after a winter's disease.

The best means to induce deep breathing is rapid walking and running. Special gymnastics also are useful for the same purpose. Any form of exercise which quickens respiration will encourage deep breathing.

Weak eyes and reddened eyelids are frequently benefited by bathing them freely night and morning with water as hot as can be endured. If a little salt is added, making a weak solution, the effect is even better.

Don't expect to derive health and strength by rushing straight from business or a sedentary life in town to a holiday cycle tour, mountaineering or hard training at any form of athletics.

The prevalence of granulated lids among children at the public schools shows how the eyes are neglected at home and this dried matter or "granulation" is not uncommon on the lids of babies whose sight seems to be good.

The habit of putting a baby on its back to stare at a white parasol in its carriage is frightful. The light of the summer sun beating through white is most injurious and all sunshades should be lined brown or green.

RUMMEL, MILWAUKEE, IS THE NOMINEE OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATS FOR SENATOR.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—Ald. Jacob Rummel, Nineteenth ward, a member of the council committee on licenses, a member of the charter convention, and a former member of the legislature, has been chosen as the Social Democratic candidate for United States senator to succeed Isaac Stephenson. The choice was made by referendum votes.

Racine Man for Governor.

Harvey D. Brown of Racine is the candidate of the party for governor.

The other candidates for state offices follow:

Lieutenant Governor—Chester M. Wright, Manitowish.

Treasurer—Henry M. Parks, Superior.

Secretary of State—John J. Irwin, Waukegan.

Insurance Commissioner—Herman W. Bistorius, Milwaukee.

Attorney General—Horace B. Walmsley, Ashland.

Arne Field is the presidential elector from the first district.

As showing the belief of the American people in protection, the Democratic convention did not dare inject Mr. Bryan free trade ideas, that is Bryan himself did not dare as the platform is all his.

TRY THIS FOR DESSERT

Dissolve one package of any flavored JELL-O in one pint of boiling water. When partly congealed, beat until light adding one cup of whipped cream and six crushed macaroons. Whip at together thoroughly and pour it into a mold or bowl. When cool, it will jellify and may be served with whipped cream or any good pudding sauce. This JELL-O costs 10c per package and can be obtained at any good grocer's.

The Tariff, and a "Reasonable Profit"

BY H. E. MILES

The following article in the last issue of a periodical devoted to manufacturing industries is contributed by Mr. H. E. Miles of this city:

At this hour when the smoke of battle has cleared away, at least temporarily, and the great Convention in Chicago is a memory, those who have consistently fought for measures leading to an honest adjustment of the tariff do well to see just what has been accomplished.

We know that both houses of Congress have provided for an investigation of tariff schedules by sub-committees, and we also have had blazoned before us the tariff plank in the Republican platform.

The latter declares "unequivocally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration of the next President and commends the steps already taken to this end in the work assigned to the appropriate committees of Congress which are now investigating the operation and effect of existing schedules."

Part of Platform Quoted.

The convention also seized the opportunity to assert that:

"In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries; we favor the establishment of maximum and minimum rates to be administered by the President under limitations fixed in the law, the maximum to be available to meet discriminations by foreign countries against American goods entering their markets and the minimum to represent the normal measure of protection at home, the aim and purpose of the Republican policy being not only to preserve, without excessive duties, that security against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers, and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage-earners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system."

As this declaration is made by one of the great political parties, the party in fact which it is reasonable to suppose will carry out the proposed revision, we advocate of equal protection to American "manufacturers, farmers and producers" as well as wage-earners should attempt to read between the lines.

Asks Meaning of Clause.

The clause "The imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad together with a reasonable profit to American industries" means what?

Is it possible that the italicized words offer a concession to tariff grafters? Is it possible that by the entirely unnecessary insertion of "reasonable profit to American industries," the convention, or that part of the party suspiciously identified with over-protected industries, the tariff grafters, are assured that the actual definition of the word "reasonable" will ultimately be left to them? Is it, in fact, possible that the tariff barons have been granted a guarantee?

Our Government does not guarantee profits to other classes. It does not insure farmers' crops, nor guarantee profitable wages to labor, nor good salaries to clerks.

Our government once guaranteed Union Pacific bonds—but it held the road as security, and sold it out at last to reimburse itself. The government did not guarantee "reasonable profits" to American railway investors in that case, but in this tariff plank we find the dominant party solemnly pledging itself to guarantee solvency and a good earning return to the stockholders and investors in trusts. Freed of all circumspection it really means Trust Making Government enactment!

Classes of Manufacturers.

This principle, if made effective in the next tariff, will divide manufacturers into three classes, about as follows:

First.—Those who are on a sharp competitive basis such as piano makers, implement makers, carriage builders and similar trades. These manufacturers, it must be remembered, receive nothing from the tariff. Competition among such industries really means the supplying of products to the consumers at the cost of production plus a very close margin of profit. In fact among some of these industries competition is so keen that their very existence is threatened.

Second.—This class consists of industries more or less closely joined in what is popularly called "gentlemen's agreement." These industries occupy a position about half way between those mentioned in class one and the fully developed trust—an evolution which many think the inevitable end of competition and consolidation. This second class is strengthened by the proper guarantee of profits.

Third.—This class includes the full-fledged trusts and consolidations, of which there are between 200 and 300, in control of most of the great necessities and conveniences of life.

Under the proposed tariff which is to cover, and in that sense, to guarantee profits, these trusts are informed that they will be protected by the Government against foreign competition up to the point of a good profit on all they can "reasonably" claim, or by manipulation secured as by the old methods.

Mr. Miles Waxes Sarcastic.

If the new tariff, promised by Congress and the political parties, is to be enacted sixty days after the inauguration—say May 4, 1909—Trusts can

it must be assumed, print not only on their bonds but also on preferred common stocks this extraordinary and un-American clause, "The principle together with a 'reasonable profit' thereon" is guaranteed by the Government of the United States by enactment of May 4, 1909."

These trusts have full control of the domestic market, as at present, and, deeming, say, twenty per cent a reasonable profit, can charge \$1.30 for an article costing ninety cents to produce in Europe and \$1.00 here, and the European would have to pay forty-five per cent duty with only a real difference of eleven cents in cost of production. And when he has paid this forty-five per cent he is still selling his product in the United States at his own bare cost with no profit.

The European manufacturer or exporter will not ship on that basis, it is hardly necessary to say, but will insist on at least ten per cent. This he will not get, so the home trusts can add all or a part of this additional ten per cent to their selling price before any relief comes from foreign competition.

It is evident that class one, wholly under competition, and class two, midway towards consolidation will be hastened most rapidly into class three. What will be the result? It surely is not wildly improbable that the manufacturers will become the real and only class wholly guaranteed and promoted by the Government at the expense of the consumer.

This "reasonable profit" clause must not be permitted to become effective. It must be throttled on the edge of the platform, else we never will have an honest, equably adjusted tariff.

Calls It Vicious Practice.

In the fight before us the Trusts will, of course, be shrewd enough to put before the sub-committees of Congress the least able in each class. I know a man in the steel business, for instance, whose costs are far out of line. He is extremely anxious about the tariff. If rates are made high enough to enable him to make a profit with his out-of-date processes, then in order to keep him going, and a few others who do not total more than five per cent of the national output, the other ninety-five per cent will receive at least \$400,000 more than enough to give them large yearly profits.

The vicious principle of guaranteeing profits places a premium on the easy-going and less active. It is not only vicious—it is un-American.

In all seriousness and with a knowledge of the true situation, I say that the Senate Finance sub-committee selected for the position and he promptly accepted and came to Kenosha this morning to begin his work. He is so well acquainted with the demands of the tariff that it is certain that he will make one of the best turnkeys that the country has ever had. Faber is widely known in the western part of the country and his appointment will be a popular one.

In Tabloid.

Milwaukee Sentinel: The Denver convention in tabloid: (Mr. Bryan called Mr. Bryan to order and announced that Mr. Bryan had been selected by Mr. Bryan as temporary chairman. In his speech Temporary Chairman Bryan referred in eloquent words to the peerless ability of Mr. Bryan and predicted Mr. Bryan's election. After Mr. Bryan had taken a recess Mr. Bryan proceeded to throw everybody but Mr. Bryan out of the hall. Mr. Bryan then presented Permanent Chairman Bryan, whose mention of Mr. Bryan at the psychological moment caused Mr. Bryan to cheer for eighty-six minutes. After adopting the files of the Commuter as his resolutions Mr. Bryan nominated Mr. Bryan for president. This was followed by Mr. Bryan nominating Mr. Bryan's friend for vice president. After Mr. Bryan had appointed Mr. Bryan a committee to notify the nominees for president and vice president, Mr. Bryan adjourned.

RINGLING BROS. CIRCUS.

Will Show Here July 31—Program of 100 Numbers.

A circus? Yes indeed! Not one of those dyspeptic affairs, but a six-fold aggregation that requires five big trains of 85 cars to transport it from place to place. The red and gold wagons with their wild animal occupants are always welcome in this city, but when they are the property of Ringling Brothers, the hand of gladness takes a firm grip.

This season, by the way, marks an important point on the Ringling calendar. Just five and twenty years ago the quintet of brothers launched their circus and bid for public approbation. At that time their assets were not very startling, but the indomitable spirit prevailed. They were in the business to stay and in spite of having from a country town, soon demonstrated ability to furnish a superior time of amusement.

It seems like a fairy story when one is informed that the "main" tent employed by the Ringlings one quarter of a century ago could be easily erected this year in the cook house canvas. The one elephant that ranked chief manager in feature, is today represented by 40 peacocks, while the human gathering has jumped from 75 to 1,250 people. 650 horses now figure in three miles of professional glories that matured from a parade of three blocks in length.

For those who visit the big show when it exhibits in Racine Friday, July 31 has been provided a program of 100 numbers that surpass in newness, quantity and quality any offering heretofore made since the first day of time. There are 20 distinct displays, each one embracing several acts in three rings, on two stages and the quarter-mile track or on the aerial apparatus above. From foreign lands have been imported 200 celebrities new to this country, while 175 American acrobatic stars are blended in the great presentation.

There is a foreign tongued fellow who ascends and descends a steep flight of stairs while balanced upon his head; a horse that eats from plates, wears male attire, reads the evening paper and plays football; a troupe of acrobats from the Shah's palace. From France has come the automobile double somersault thriller. Seated in a ponderous auto car, Mlle La Belle Roche is dashed earthward at terrible speed thence carried into space where her charger dips and whirls over twice during its mad double somersaulting flight.

The most expensive lace manufacturer today is valued at £1,000 a yard.

FINANCIAL

THE POWER HOUSE

THE BANK is the power house of the business world. Without it there is no force no turning of wheels and buzzing of machinery. Without it business is lifeless. To be sure there is money in the community just the same as there is electricity, but very much like the dynamo gathers, concentrates and applies its force for an intended purpose, so the bank gathers idle money, aggregates and empowers it and applies the force to developing the trade and commerce of the community. This is why the bank wants your account whether it be large or small.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

U. S. DEPOSITORY
Capital and Surplus. - - \$300,000

FABER IS CHOSEN TURNKEY.

Silver Lake Man Succeeds George Shields at Kenosha—Interesting Story Back of Appointment.

Kenosha News: Pierre Faber of Silver Lake, sat at the desk in the sheriff's office this morning with a big deputy sheriff's star on his vest as he has been named as a deputy sheriff by Sheriff Charles Pfennig and has been appointed turnkey at the county jail to succeed George Shields who leaves next week for Argentine Republic to become one of the representatives of the Case T. M. company of Racine in the South American Republic. The appointment of Turnkey Faber is interesting from another standpoint and that is the fact that Faber while came to the jail as a prisoner and while serving there he made such a good impression not only upon the sheriff and the members of his family, but upon other people that had business at the jail that the sheriff was urged by many people to appoint him as turnkey to succeed Mr. Shields. Turnkey Faber enjoys the joke as much as any one. Last year when the old settlers had their annual picnic at Paddock's Lake, the new official and several of his friends went out for a good time and Faber bore the brunt of being brought in on a charge of assault. He went to jail for six months, but as soon as he got into jail the sheriff found him a very valuable assistant and put him to work in the office of the jail. Faber for months was used as a clerk in the office of the jail and he never gave any reason for the sheriff to believe that his confidence was misplaced. On the contrary he made a very careful and painstaking officer and when he left the sheriff missed him. When it became known that Turnkey Faber would leave the city the sheriff at once thought of Faber for the position and he promptly accepted and came to Kenosha this morning to begin his work. He is so well acquainted with the demands of the tariff that it is certain that he will make one of the best turnkeys that the country has ever had. Faber is widely known in the western part of the country and his appointment will be a popular one.

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Business Stability

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COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK

RACINE, WIS.
Capital and Surplus, \$150,000.00

BAUER GIRL IS SANE AGAIN.

Young Woman Charged With Theft and Arson Now in Jail.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—Harriet Bauer, the young girl who went insane last September when accused of robbery, and arson, and committed to the county asylum, Wauwatosa, was returned to the county jail yesterday, cured. She was arrested charged with entering the home of Tennis W. Saveland, 301 Sixteenth street, stealing a ring and other valuables and setting fire to the house. Before her trial she was taken suddenly ill. The shock of her detention had, it is said, slightly unbalanced her mind. It is said that Miss Bauer was a victim of circumstances and was driven to commit the deed.

How Tramps Are Made.

Ernest Poole, in the May Every-body's: Here are the forces that help to jar men and boys loose, forces that have doubled in the last twenty years and are still increasing: New labor-saving machines to make use of child labor, new machines to speed up the American pace. In the last ten years the railroads, the mines, the factories, mills and docks have maintained over a million men. And the public is paying the pensions. For thousands of cripples, thrown out of their regular work, take to the road; and, with no miracle coming to turn them back, become out-and-out tramps and bums, doing no work at all, begging and stealing their way. Rush and slack seasons, demanding more and more armies of surplus labor; the swift growth of industry, bringing to America millions of immigrants, over half of them young men who come alone; and most of all, the railroads demanding increasing throngs of nomadic camp workers; the railroads "the real hot circus," tempting boys to the road and giving to all kinds of hoboes easy and free means of travel. Lastly, the huge tenement lives, where year by year life grows more nervous and tense and restless.

And deep under all these conditions, responding to the chances they offer, the old human love of the road that lies deep down in the souls of men—the "wanderlust" of humanity.

Messrs Johnson and Gray know how it is themselves now.

S.S.S. CURES S.S.S. OLD SORES

No old sore can heal until the cause which produces it has been removed. External applications of salves, washes, lotions, etc., may reduce the inflammation and assist in keeping the place clean, but cannot cure the trouble because they do not reach its source. Old sores exist because the blood is infected with impurities and poisons which are constantly being discharged into the place. The nerves, tissues and fibres of the flesh are kept in a state of irritation and disease by being daily fed with the germ-laden matter through the circulation, making it impossible for the sore to heal. S. S. S. cures chronic sores by its purifying action on the blood. It goes down into the circulation, and removes the poison-producing germs, impurities and morbid matters which are responsible for the failure of the place to heal. S. S. S. makes the blood pure, fresh, and healthy; then as new, rich blood is carried to the sore the healing process begins, all discharge ceases, the inflammation leaves, new tissue begins to form, the place fills in with firm, healthy flesh, and soon the sore is permanently cured. S. S. S. is purely vegetable, the safest and best blood purifier for young or old. Book on Sores and Ulcers and any medical advice free to all who write. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

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Issued on Tuesday of each week.
Sample copies sent free on application.
All communications for publication must be accompanied with the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith.
In ordering a copy of address give both old and new addresses.
Money may be sent by Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft or Postal Note, at our risk, otherwise at the risk of persons sending.
Subscribers not receiving their paper regularly will please forward notice to this office without delay.
THE JOURNAL job printing office and book bindery have the best facilities for doing all classes of work promptly and on reasonable terms. Estimates for all kinds of job printing and book binding given on request. Magnificent book and returned promptly.
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To insure attention all correspondence and business letters must be addressed to "The Journal Publishing Company."
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322 Main Street.
Terms: \$1.00 per Annum, in Advance.
Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Racine, Wis., under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1908.

THE TRACTION FRANCHISES

It is now for the citizens of Racine to decide if they are willing the franchises of the Milwaukee and Electric Traction corporation are to be continued until 1942. It is now a matter of record that the original franchise expired in May after their first grant expiring 1942. If this date is wrong it doesn't matter, for any date fixed in municipal franchises as to corporations does not count. While the charter franchise read straight enough there was one section through some fault or some reason did not confirm the dates given that the franchise was for so many years and expired therefore in May 1908. For this shakiness of one section the assessor Mr. Beggs claimed, that it was perpetual. Of course this contention called for notice and our municipal authorities took the matter up, had good and competent legal advice which, said the franchise was not perpetual at all but determinable as fixed in the franchise.

The dispute went on as did the cars roll along the tracks just the same. Confronting the city was the indifference of the people, the prospect of a long sharp legal fight, and the sure prospect that even if the city could win or did win the new state utility law would on demand turn city victory to ashes. Mayor Horlick and the council conferred with the railroad people and the result of the conferences was an agreement in which in consideration of certain things to be done by the railroad and payment of something like \$4,000 on account of a Main street bridge, and after a while a lower rate on tickets, double tracking of their own tracks on defined areas, the city would extend the original franchise to correspond with the later franchise, the whole thing terminating in 1942 or thereabouts the date not making much difference anyway as something else will then come up to queer things.

The matter is up to the people now. Not having interested themselves a great deal over the thing, really there is no use or even sense in throwing things at the council and the Mayor. Probably if these had escorted the city into a handsome legal scrap costing money there would have been trouble, though it might have happened that a display for light on the city's part might have deterred the assessor and insistent Mr. Beggs on to some other line of resistance. This could only have then been a resort to the state utility law and the securing of an indeterminate franchise oblige the applying corporation to assent to a sale of its property to the municipality and the law generously gives lots of space to this, showing how the trick may be turned, and like all laws is so mixed up and twisted around with provisions apparently jostling each other for a fight, that the plain citizen simply says well how much to settle the thing and call it off. However of course the city could not purchase even if the invaluable franchise it gave for not a dollar of compensation was thrown in as a bargain. Cities are in no position to buy in those corporation properties and the provision in the utility law is mostly valueless. If the law as it is of course should have done to make it worth a copper cent, had a provision that in case a municipality decided to buy a service plant under the provisions and if the courts and lawyers had survived the ensuing tangle and come to an agreement, and the municipality and service plant agreed upon the price to be paid, that said municipality could forthwith issue its own bonds for the full amount as a general municipal indebtedness or charge, it might have a different face.

Anyway conceding our authorities have done the best they could it is now for our citizens if they wish to take advantage of the law and protest against the proceeding as announced. This they can do provided twenty-five per cent of the legal voters petition the city council protesting against any renewal of the franchise. This must be done within thirty days. So if there are a sufficient number of citizens so desirous they can get busy.

Of course where the law gives such a right as this the law certainly goes further and requires an election, not for a petition as now. If an election the polls would be open and citizens would have no trouble in recording their assent or dissent.
But there will be no special election and volunteers will be necessary to circulate petition papers if it is the desire to take advantage of the right of petition. This paper believes our authorities from the light they had have done the best they could, and now if citizens want something different they can have the

opportunity to try another way. Only to be considered is what course will the Milwaukee corporation owning the Racine franchises pursue as to those that have expired and to be renewed if the council and corporation is not objected to by sufficient number of citizens on petition. Again if the utility law is appealed to what view that law will take. The views of City Attorney Burgess and attorney John B. Simmons as published in this paper of Wednesday are of interest and of value.

Possibly and probably the city contention, (though it is given up in the proposed agreement that the original franchise should be extended to 1942), that the franchise was but intended as expressed for twenty-five years would be thrown out by the courts because of that other section. Still there is not the slightest question but what the council of that day only intended a twenty-five year franchise. Attorney Simmons reviews the subject from a legal standpoint as does the city attorney. The former discussing the phases presented and the inference council intended after twenty-five years that the franchise would be perpetual, but saying that feature was still an unsettled one in the courts and that there seems to be no claim franchises after certain periods can be exclusive.

The city attorney sums up the situation saying that the best interests of the city are subserved in the acceptance of the agreement, and that at the end of the twenty-five years exclusive rights would cease and other persons granted right to use such streets and maintain tracks. Further says the city attorney it is beyond the power of the city to grant a perpetual franchise, that if such did exist, it would be expressed in unequivocal terms. So considering the diversity of opinions he believes it best for all concerned that an amicable settlement be arrived at which was done and the council has endorsed the arrangement by which the franchise originally granted is extended to cover the period granted to the additional streets. Further as to the review by Mr. Burgess to be said he refers to the utility law covering certain sections from which it seems clear after all this law might govern in any contingency.

THE TRUE PROGRESS

True progress is not upon Populistic lines or through the sinuosities of anarchy. Such is upon a rational interpretation of the needs of modern days and as securing by legal and heroic means the absolute square dealing by the service corporations with the people. We need not to be informed that some time hence one party or the other will have advanced still further towards this supposed progress, because not a few of the assumed reforms are no reforms, but only as constituting trusts of a different bias and pattern that repeat the play of discrimination to a different purpose. Fairness the equity, the evenness of the law, the insuring every citizen shall have precisely the same chance as any other citizen; the assurance the citizen engaged in manufactures and trade shall in every particular enjoy precisely the same rates, the same facilities and advantages as any of his competitors, shall in not a hair's breadth be discriminated against—these are the vital, the absolute essentials so necessary to be absolutely insured.

These have nothing to do with political platforms skillfully produced to advance political fortunes. The equality of the citizen, the extinction of every vestige of trade discrimination still plainly visible; the extinction of convention rebates as best exhibited in conventions having long before the date every door barred against the independent thinking citizen, independent inside or outside party lines by the process of instructed delegates, these are of more vital importance than thought by many.

As a digression our reformatory legislatures might listen to the ground swell, take note of where the people live, and of their real needs. In some states despite the platforms of reforms, despite the agitation against corporations and railroads and corporations, we have seen really a strengthening of their hands as in our own state where very unnecessarily the rights of eminent domain have been conferred upon traction corporations and the overhead wire corporations. These latter rights were not enjoyed previous to 1904 and for what reason reform legislatures and a governor absolutely controlling two-thirds of the members conferred more power instead of decreasing power is beyond guessing, perhaps they best know.

Communities stand well helpless before grasping service corporations. Ordinances and charters are disregarded and expiring franchises are deftly caught up and presto change the community is out of it, and the state utility law says hands off.

It is not advancing upon progressive lines as the pretension is. This can of course only enroll us with Populism and rank socialism in due time. Thus the income tax, and it is not saying an income measure of equity, if carried out as it outlined is no advancement, and if it ended here, might be a measure of right. But our reformers demand still further advancing, they demand parties move up with them, and so undoubtedly the next advance will be some party demanding these incomes be partitioned off for division. As it is said every four years there is an advance, possibly in the next eight, a bunch of reformers will be sitting in these conventions demanding an equal division of things.

Let us much rather consider that the needs are not socialism, but the bringing about of some way by which the swollen rich shall obey laws now being broken, that is by some of them, not all. Let us have assured the laws shall be impartially enforced; assurance service corporations shall obey every regulatory law and their charters and the ordinances. Assurance franchises shall be paid for in substantial form instead of as now prac-

tically given away in most places and assurance municipalities shall retain control and not state utility laws. State laws to control only on general lines and new laws to effectually tie down this eminent domain right business.
Not laws to enlarge, but to control and control fairly and equitably, and giving proper control with fair compensation to communities and proper regulatory laws that, strictly enforced, would cease all this harassing and any unfair repressive legislation. For in every state that has enacted repressive laws, some real evils remain unaddressed as before. Section what is right for the people, insure righteous obeyal of the laws and proper protection, and then with this, public service corporations would know precisely where they get off at and would play fair accordingly and so would the people. For proper and effective regulation and remuneration does not mean confiscation at all.

It is not Populistic or Socialistic legislation that is wanted, it is orderly legislation and the equities for all.

CAN REMOVE ILL FEELING

The law abiding and self respecting automobilists and chauffeurs will bid God speed to city authorities who make the serious effort to check unsafe rates of speed and apply a fitting remedy to all offenders against the very reasonable laws now existing. In Chicago especially there seems to be a set of chauffeurs and autoists delighting in defying proper safety laws and it is from this class by a large majority where all the fatalities and injuries originate and are inflicted. There have been numerous killings by reckless chauffeurs in Chicago of people in nowise at fault, and the worst of it is these auto killers on inflicting injury or death seek safety in flight, and as generally they are violating the speed rules, as has been noticed in passing through our city, their swift motion speedily removes them from sight sufficient for identification. A number of just cases have been reported from Chicago, several never being found out. Where identification has followed later the Chicago papers may be examined in vain to ascertain if any fitting punishment was ever inflicted.

Probably the cause of the great dislike to automobilists existing on part of many of the public and more especially in the country, is caused by the indifference of only too many of the tourists as to the safety of people on the road driving horses. Again in cases where injuries have been inflicted there has been an indifference that has caused many times great hostile feeling. In the cities indifference is shown certainly not by all operators of automobiles but by sufficient numbers in turning corners especially that has caused some feeling. But gratifying to say as time passes owners of automobiles are evincing a higher sense of responsibility towards the public, and the time may soon arrive when all operators and owners of these road machines will recognize that their generally high powered machines in truth constitute the public to the most considerate treatment from them and the due observance of all regulatory laws and ordinances. Owners and operators of road machines have it within their own power to remove much of the unpleasantness now existing among the masses who can never hope to own these horseless affairs, or even if they could, prefer the much more manageable horse. Peace and amity between auto and public may be easily secured.

The Evening Wisconsin of Milwaukee lately had a well tempered editorial on this subject and cited the Seattle case. This was that wherein a millionaire lumberman was charged with running over a girl with his automobile, the girl being killed. He was taken in, charged, tried, found guilty of murder in the second degree; the law fixing the punishment in this degree with a \$5,000 fine and imprisonment for a period of one to twenty years. The conviction was had under the new state law which makes killing by an automobile a crime. As this paper says there are automobilists who observe rules of the road and are careful and never run the risk of running down people, while there are others utterly reckless "unless reminded that the public has rights which they must respect." They are those not mindful of the safety of pedestrians not willful, simply careless. The Wisconsin says in closing:

"The rate at which some of them run by street cars standing to take passengers on down town streets is often so rapid as to make nervous people afraid to leave the curb. When a group of people entering a street car is in the way of an automobile, the automobile should stop—the chauffeur has no right to force an opening by charging into the crowd as if he deliberately intended to run people down. Yet the latter course is the one which he usually takes by preference, regardless of the reflection that this is a country in which majority rule and the greatest good of the greatest number have the sanction of the fundamental law."

"Sooner or later the American people everywhere will seriously address themselves to the problem of protection from the speed maniac. The Seattle example meantime will have a wholesome influence beyond the borders of the state in which it has been made."

PERPETUAL COPYRIGHTS?

A number of prominent authors are asking for a perpetual copyright. This is of course in the interest of posterity should not be conferred, any more than a perpetual patent, and so far as a perpetual patent, that brains must be protected for all time. But the world for excellent reasons does not do so on other lines.

But in any case should congress be tempted to do this it must make a necessary change in the laws. For courts have held, and federal courts at that, that it is not necessary that the copyrighted be inserted above or below copyrighted articles so that with things even as they are now, blackmailers could have a clear field and with a perpetual copyright no man or woman could ever feel safe.

In the case in question a St. Louis concern bought the right to use a copyrighted article and forgot in some way to print the words copyrighted in connection with the article or story, or whatever it was. So it went out in this shape with no notification whatever and some other paper or agency seeing, or thinking it was not copyrighted, used it without permission. The matter was taken up by the owners of the copyright and the paper or agency although it was entirely innocent in the matter, was forced to pay heavy damages. This is what every citizen is exposed to and it is law, but in the opinion of many, mighty poor sort of law and justice. A perpetual copyright law would set up blackmailing operators in every country who had such a law.

What some member of congress ought to do who cares anything about where people live, is to introduce and urge a law which will provide unless copyright notification accompanies every copyrighted article there shall be no punishment for infringement. Machinery is patented and no one would for a moment sell an article in the market that was patented without ample notice in form of lettering that could not be misread, that the article or machine had patent rights. It assuredly should be the same with books and papers and all literature.

There would easily be a remedy where the original publishers of copyrighted articles failed to comply with agreement and have the copyright words on, for the law in exonerating innocent users of the matter where no notice has been given, could easily get at the publisher who had neglected to comply with his agreements and thereby led others into innocently again using the material. But in any case no perpetual copyright-ed matter.

MINNOWS, BUT NOT WHALES

A laundry trust down in St. Louis has been attacked with all the engineering of the law possessed by the state and completely and entirely routed. The cause of the enmity of the state was that charged with conspiring together to have a common price list. Now there are people saying it is time the law ended such foolishness as making one lot of people trouble and for a whole lot of other people no trouble. These say all agreements on price lists exist everywhere, and in every community associations local in their nature have thus agreed upon charges. St. Louis probably has dozens of these local combinations, but nothing is said about these. So long as concerns preserve their separate entities, and leave every customer alone as to his or her preferences, and permit the laundry trade a free range, no harm is done, but of course if tricks are played upon people and their free choice of laundries interfered with, then the law may seize the offending ones.

In many communities as in Racine agreements may be seen posted up wherein local concerns or local men interested in home business have formed a common charge for similar services, but such certainly is no offense against the law so long as concerns or individuals do not in any manner conspire to interfere with the individual, corporation or firm as to his or her choice of where to deal or whom to patronize.

Missouri is one of the states that has declared open war upon great corporations, that unquestionably and undeniably are trusts in every sense of the word. Trusts that do not hesitate a moment to destroy the business of competitors, and trusts that have received illegal rail preferences and doubtless are yet receiving them under various disguises. Yet Missouri does nothing to the purpose, has done nothing and to all appearances does not intend doing anything. This is to say not that the state has not started suits in the courts, but such suits have not amounted to but very little and great trusts yet do business in the state despite the feeble attempts to pester them.

The laundrymen however, forming a local charge list are hauled in and duly branded. On a par with government pursuing the ice men. But coal rapacious trusts, octopus oil trusts, commanding steel trusts, tobacco and paper trusts and various others continue and bid fair to continue, for laws and courts are weak.

CHANGE REPRESENTATION SYSTEM

The manner of representation in our national conventions should be changed. The scandals every four years in the Republican convention through the present form of electing delegates is due to the fact that in the south the Republican organization is slim and what organization there personally conducted by the federal office holders. In years gone before the south had practically disfranchised the Republican party, the scandals were in another form, that of rank bribery and corruption, if the buying and paying for votes goes by this name. This year the scandal was on other lines but the same old thing re-enacted of southern states having as large a representation as the northern states as per the number of congressmen and senators. If the Republican party would do its duty and see to it that the representation of the south was reduced just as in proportion as it has reduced the suffrage, then the representation in Republican conventions would be accordingly reduced. The constitution commands that where the suffrage has been reduced for any cause except crime, insanity, or treason then every such disfranchised they shall not be counted by a state making up its congressional apportionment. The Republican party has failed to do what it should do.

Now we have the spectacle of a hundred

or so federal officials in a Republican national convention in defiance of the expressed orders of the president as telegraphed to the country some months ago. It was obeyed in the north and not obeyed in the south. Perhaps one reason may be repeated, this being that were it not for these officials there would be no party organization in the south.

Very well then. Let us limit the representation and not give these officials such a tremendous leverage over northern citizens. Let the national convention be composed of delegates chosen upon a basis of Republican votes cast. One plan proposed was for four delegates at large from every state and one delegate for every 10,000 Republican votes cast. Something has got to be done evidently for this recurring national scandal every four years ought to cease. It is not a very pretty exhibition made by the Republican party and assuredly is nothing to be defended. Republican leaders ought to get together and see that the present method is changed. Besides changing the southern representation it would further give Republican states the influence their votes ought to demand. Change the present system. Defeated in the last convention, it should be successful in the next.

IS IT A STRADDLING GAME

It seems the injunction plank is being handled as gingerly by those concerned in platform making at Denver as it was by those Republicans at Chicago. There are just as many prominent Democrats kicking against any surrender to Mr. Gompers in proportion as there were Republicans, and in this is found the human nature as separated from purely political fustian.

So there is a pretty by play going on, the country being told Mr. Bryan is firm and greatly insisting upon an extreme radical plank in accordance with the demands of the labor federation which proposes to give one body of citizens decided advantages over other citizens, but which to an absolute certainty if they are successful will severely react upon labor itself. The country is informed that while Mr. Bryan is intensely in earnest yet he will accept the plank as it will be adopted and later on in his acceptance thus be able to claim he is all right, even if the platform is all wrong. Thus, winning the other eye.

Thus in this case and it looks like a very likely one, the platform will express one view, perhaps more like the Republican plank, leaving Mr. Bryan the opportunity in his letter of acceptance or addresses later to be as radical as the most extreme of radicals. If therefore some program is followed and there are some pretty shrewd gum shoe politicians in Bryan's party, it will only be of a similar exhibition to straddling performance of the past.

Now the real situation at Denver undoubtedly is that the Democrats, not the Populists in the party, are not inclined to be any more pronounced as to injunctions than was the Republican convention. So the arrangement is very probable that the convention plank will not be too radical leaving the candidate to be as radical as he pleases and to say as a proof he did not run the convention, that he could not control this plank. Thus the game would be played to an admiring audience and to one, who saw clearly through the trick. It might place the Democratic party in rather an unpleasant position with a part of the voters, but then the party is perfectly used to being in unpleasant predicaments and won't mind.

The candidate and party may be inconsistent, but that is nothing for the existence of the Democratic party itself is one of the inconsistent things noticed by the country.

UNIFORM MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS

A movement is again announced on foot having for the direct purpose uniform divorces. The new association composed of churchy authorities asks for a uniform law which will say that divorces shall not be granted in any one state that would not also constitute a legal cause in the state from which the applicant or applicants came. Nothing is said however, as to a uniform marriage law, and most people have conceived that the two should be coupled together. Probably a feature of publicity could be added securing the best of results.

This publicity feature should require all courts issuing divorce decrees to hear the cases in open court and to post any decrees precisely as are sheriff's sales at present, and for a legal publication in some paper or papers. Further, re-marriages should be forbidden to the one receiving decree within a period less than two years and for the other party a period of one year.

The present secrecy surrounding the most divorce cases is a wrong to the general public. Then no state should permit marriages unless with a stated license and if a five day period was required as in this state between issue of license and marriage, it would be good public policy.

If the law made marriage less easy there would as a consequence be far less divorces.

TRIES PROPHECY

Ex-Secretary Shaw has been trying his hand on prophecy, not the class prophecy of the schools, but very cold blooded political prophecy. Mr. Shaw has devoted some little time to consideration of Democratic chances and as to the outcome of the Denver convention. He has been convinced William Jennings Bryan is the strongest candidate the Democrats could name and now candidly announces his belief this is the case. As a running mate to Bryan he says Herman Ridder, the editor and chief owner of the New York Staats Zeitung, a prominent German Democratic paper, would be a strong nomination and the best to be had in the Democratic party. According to this then the Iowa man

does not think so highly of Gray of Delaware as a strong candidate to match Bryan. But anyway even provided this is all so and Mr. Ridder would make the best side horse in the Bryan party, no, the Bryan team, it can be confidently relied upon the Democratic party will do no such a thing. It could not possibly be so thoughtful, for as one old time Republican used to say, no matter the blunder the Republican party might make, the Democratic party could be relied upon to make a much greater one, is as true now as it ever was.

IS IT NOT A DUTY?

The Republican party owes a duty to its principles and as a measure at least of reparation, to in the next congress institute measures for the enforcement of the constitutional amendment which provides whenever the suffrage is reduced in any state for any cause except crime, insanity, or treason, the congressional apportionment shall be reduced in proportion.

It is not possible, nor is it probable nor desirable that at this late date the Republican party enact a force law applying to states reducing suffrage rights or by frauds reducing the suffrage, but it can and should proceed upon strictly constitutional lines, and inaugurate measures to reduce the congressional apportionment in every state that has reduced suffrage rights. Thus if Mississippi has deprived 200,000 citizens of the suffrage of legal age and not in the legally excepted classes, this 200,000 would be deducted from the total number of population from which the number of congressmen is deduced. If the number was 400,000 the reduction of congressmen would reach at least two members if not three if the fraction was large enough.

The southern states may, if they elect, retain their disfranchising laws, but they should not retain the number of congressmen this disfranchised population would represent. This the Republican party owe it to themselves and to every law of fairness to correct, which congress can readily do if a Republican congress desires to do what by every reason and every logical proposition, it is its duty to do.

THE INJUNCTION PLANK

The injunction plank seems to be as worrying down at Denver as it was at Chicago. After all the proposed plank on that subject as have been made public with the latest addition to, that reading "that no restraining order shall issue except to preserve life, person or property, and then not to extend to a period exceeding ten days, or be issued without a proper bond," does not differ much from the Republican plank. This last has the approval of Bryan, except he had made it five days instead of ten.

It is now believed by a growing number of people that it would have been better not to have tried to compromise, but to have simply ignored the subject altogether. For in the case at Chicago and at Denver neither will at all be the plank desired by Mr. Gompers who honestly says in effect that the injunction should not apply to labor matters at all where strikes are concerned, that is he thinks it is now the injunction is used where it should not be. Good judges believe the two party plank in this injunction business will not really as to practical effect be any more different than the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee.

We are told Mr. Connors has retired from all politics, and then informed it is to better conditions so he can flax it lively on other lines. The truth is Mr. Connors is out with the radical followers of the senator and they are entirely pleased with his announcement. If he does take senatorial sides it most likely will be for Hatten, and it can be admitted now there is something right smart about this Superior statesman.

The blaming of the public for the asserted indifference of rail employees to discipline and consequent fatalities and injuries in rail accidents by President Harriman does not exactly hold. For before labor organizations secured control there were just as numerous accidents with fatalities. But if strikes occur because of maintaining effective discipline Mr. Harriman may rely upon the public sustaining him.

Some corporations yet in this state have privileges others do not have, according to a suit brought before the railroad commission by a corporation to secure equal rights as to allowing stoppages of freight in transit. Should there for a moment be any question about this right and why don't the commission issue an order compelling equal treatment?

There's a fine row promising for the Denver convention in the Parker resolution honoring Grover Cleveland. The majority and Bryan want this honoring to hit the present Democratic party as lightly as possible. Singularly enough fitting Cleveland resolutions can not but puncture the present party and this will be resented.

After thinking it all over the Baltimore Sun decides Luke Wright chosen as the new secretary of war, is not to be considered a Democrat, but that the president did consider the effect upon the south in so doing. Well, they say this Tennessee man knows his business, so let it go at that.

A new system will enable government officials to keep a trace of many immigrants for a long time after their arrival, the idea being to see how they assimilate and as to how the children have gotten along they brought with them, and those born here.

These Bryan people are charging Bryan is the direct heir of the Roosevelt policies; charging the Republican convention ignored them, and to rub it in, are charging the Republican convention

swallowed tamely the entire Washington platform preparation.

If some of these Minnesota Republicans are right as to the pie story about their candidate for governor and are boasting about it, the next thing will be the Democratic party nominating a man who inserts his fingers in the dishes.

And yet, supposing and providing some great and as yet unknown orator was let loose in Mr. Bryan's convention with a later version of crosses of gold and things and arouse the convention to uncontrollable enthusiasm. Could the unexpected again happen? No patents up on such events.

These Democrats like Bryan and Waterson, will get tired after awhile charging the Republicans sacrificed the Rooseveltian creed in the platform, and in the next chapter charging the Republicans swallowed perforce the Rooseveltian doctrines, and that dictator Theodore ruins things.

Primary laws being made for the people, it is mocking them when political parties hold conventions. Thus the Democrats, Populists and Socialists violate. The Michigan Socialists calling a convention before the primaries which the law forbids will have their nominees declared illegal.

Why these orators denounce the Republican national convention for not turning out strict Roosevelt platform planks, and in the same breath denounce the convention for blindly following the dictation of said Roosevelt and Taft.

Chicago workers complain they are confronted with goods of inferior quality and with superior prices, and with vegetables and tinned stuff unfit to be sold. Call in the health authorities and pure food officials.

Without desiring to nag our autoists it may be said that a speed of twenty miles an hour is out of the question. Twelve miles is the legal speed and only too many now take the twenty miles as it is.

So opposition is developing to Mr. Aylward with talk of Editor Hoyt of the Milwaukee News as a candidate. The trouble with Hoyt is he is too much troubled with a well trained mind of his own.

Congressman Hobson, delegate at Chicago, spoke to his fellow delegates of his assurance that Japan was getting ready to lick the stuffing out of us. But the thud went unnoticed.

Indiana may have laws requiring watchmen in all hotels over two stories in height, but if such were in evidence in the destroyed Fort Wayne hotel, it has not been noticed.

We are informed gravely the position of Mr. Bryan towards the convention is one of dignified aloofness. Probably the country may view it the way as regards Mr. Bryan himself.

The work of cataloging the resources of the nation has commenced under the direction of Gifford Pinchot, who is chairman of the national conservation committee.

Of 3,763 Chicago school children examined for physical defects sixty-four per cent were found with defects. This proportion might hold good in other cities as well.

There is a big rift in Wisconsin Democracy through the contest between Ryan and Manson for the committee-ship. This rift is to cost the party many votes.

The milk ordinance introduced by Alderman Lange should become law. This provides for a license and city inspection. Pure milk is the essential thing.

That Roxborough, Pa., girl who when a crank got to rocking the boat finely pushed him overboard with an oar, did the right thing at the right moment.

Consumers finding their bills out down by the advertised reductions of service corporations may be found by use of a magnifying glass.

Chicago police will no longer permit autos to cut the corners. They must observe the rules of the road and streets as do others.

The un-Democratic Democratic party again ordains the unit rule thus forbidding delegates the right to exercise their own choice.

Why necessary Republican courts at European capitals? Why mere wealth the necessity for American representation abroad.

Now the government plans to furnish workers for farmers from the ranks of the many aliens arriving in the country.

Commander Peary leaves for the north pole amid the best of wishes of all. But wishes did not fill his provision bunkers.

It is proposed to put a government stamp on all oleomargarine packages to which the oleo people are objecting.

Oklahoma citizens such as have recovered their reason are agitating now for amendments to their constitution.

This matter of proper fire escapes and enough of them, may yet be taken up by the fathers of our reforms.

Marching up the hill and marching down is about the size of the liquor license business in the council.

The fall of Mayor Tom Johnson of Ohio was hard but the convention floor held firm.

PLANK SUITS; GOMPERS WINS

SETS WHAT HE DESIRES AT DENVER IN ANTI-INJUNCTION MATTER.

NO NOTICE THUS REQUIRED

As Adopted Omits Such Necessity Before Institution of Suits, Committee Declaring Step is Obviated by Another Pension.

TRAINMEN DO NOT FAVOR

Trainmen Do Not Favor Oppose "No Notice" Part—Head of Federation of Labor Said He Wanted Entire Abolition of Injunction in Labor Disputes Except in Cases Had No Labor Trouble Existed.

DENVER, July 9.—Further delay in the presentation in the platform was induced when late in the morning, after extended discussion of the railroad plank recommended by the sub-committee on that subject, the main sub-committee of the committee on resolutions referred the entire plank back to the small committee to be re-drawn.

The proposed plank relative to the use of the court injunction was then taken up in the sub-committee for discussion. After some twenty minutes of debate, the injunction plank was adopted without alteration.

The injunction plank as adopted omits the requirement of notice before the institution of injunction suits. The view of the sub-committee is that the necessity for notice is obviated by the provision that labor disputes shall be treated in this connection the same as other controversies. The plank as adopted does provide for jury trials in proceedings for violation of injunctions.

DENVER, July 9.—No injunction shall issue in a labor dispute in cases where the writ could not be employed in the absence of the existence of such dispute. This is the essence of the injunction provision which has been drawn by the sub-committee of three, consisting of George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, Alton B. Parker of New York and Jerry Sullivan of Iowa. It will be presented to the full sub-committee this morning and it is declared to be entirely satisfactory, except to the railway trainmen's organizations. The plank further provides for jury trials as to the facts in cases of injunction.

Just What Gompers Wanted. This plank is exactly what was asked for by President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, and is understood to have been approved by him as drawn.

Mr. Bryan was telegraphed last night on behalf of the protesting railway men and told that the provision as drawn was impracticable and incapable of administration by any judge.

The injunction provision is contained in what will be known as the labor plank of the platform. This plank declares for an eight hour day and for a comprehensive employers' liability act.

Sought Entire Abolishment.

When Mr. Gompers was heard by the resolutions committee he was asked many questions as to his demand for the abolition of the injunction in labor disputes. He stated positively that those he represented were not asking for notice before an injunction should issue, but wanted the entire abolition of the injunction process in labor disputes, except in such cases as might be proper to use the process had no labor dispute existed. He contended that if this demand were met, it would do away with the hardship he claimed organized labor had suffered at the hand of the court.

Application to be heard by the committee against the plank was at once made by H. R. Fuller, representing the Brotherhoods of Railway Employees.

Still Working on Planks.

It is contended that no law could be enacted which would give a judge the basis of a decision as to whether or not the writ would apply in any given case where a labor dispute did not exist.

When the committee met at 10 o'clock, the sub-committee was still unprepared to make full report. The labor and railroad planks were still incomplete, but it was said that they would be in shape to submit by noon, possibly earlier. In the meantime the committee took up other questions, and confidence was expressed that the committee would be prepared to report to the convention early in the afternoon.

Quote Roosevelt and Taft.

The telegram sent Mr. Bryan last night in opposition to the "no notice" injunction plank by H. R. Fuller and H. E. Willis, representing railroad employees, follows:

"The sub-committee of Democratic convention on injunctions is opposed to recommending a plank requiring notice. As the duly authorized representative of the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and Trainmen, having a membership of 230,000, we respectfully ask your co-operation in having such a plank adopted as we think it highly important. Cannot see how Dem-

ocratic party can be embarrassed by such plank as President Roosevelt has recommended such legislation at least five times, and Mr. Taft favored in Cooper Union speech and in reply to questions propounded by Mr. Lewis of Ohio."

TENDERED SURPRISE ON HIS EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY.

Members of Male Chorus, St. John's Lutheran Church, Surprise John Stecher.

A very pleasant surprise party was tendered Mr. John Stecher, last evening at his home at 1229 Douglas avenue, by the members of the male chorus, of the St. John's Lutheran church of which he is a member, the occasion being his eightieth birthday. He has been a resident of Racine for fifty-one years and is well and favorably known to many people of the city. Rev. Boeger of the above church gave a very beautiful address very appropriate for the occasion. Mr. Stecher is still hale and hearty and even at his advanced age, and the congratulations that he received last evening were sincere and many. Elegant refreshments were served the guests of the evening. Mr. Stecher partaking with his friends. The old gentleman was highly pleased that his friends had remembered the occasion and turned out in force to wish him many more happy birthdays, and the evening was one of great enjoyment to him.

The gathering was not only a surprise party but a family reunion as well. Mr. Geo. Stecher of St. Louis a son who has not lived in Racine for twenty years, timed his visit with the birthday of his father, and arrived in the city accompanied by his daughter in time for the event. Mr. Henry Stecher of Muskegon came to attend the occasion. Eighteen children and grandchildren of Mr. Stecher were present.

OBITUARY.

Shannon.

George Shannon a well known resident of Mt. Pleasant died yesterday at his home near Thompsonville. The deceased was born at Thompsonville in 1802. In 1800 he married Ellen Nelson at that place, and the widow, four daughters and two sons remain to mourn his loss. Mr. Shannon was well known and liked throughout the entire county and his loss will be sadly missed. The funeral will be announced later.

The funeral will be held at one o'clock tomorrow afternoon from his home in Mt. Pleasant. The interment will be held at Mount cemetery.

Dassler.

Grace Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Dassler died this morning at their home 813 Washington avenue. The funeral will be held at two o'clock Friday afternoon from their home, and will be private.

THE WISCONSIN STATE FAIR.

Cash Prizes to the Amount of \$60.00 Are Offered.

The Wisconsin State Fair for 1908 will be held in Milwaukee, September 7-11. Within the past few years this great Exposition of Wisconsin's resources has been rapidly forging to the front, until it now ranks among the very best State Fairs of the Country.

It is equipped to handle the largest exhibits, and comfortably care for the greatest crowds.

Cash prizes to the amount of over \$60,000 are offered.

Note the dates, and plan to attend.

Southern View of Taft.

Atlanta Constitution: The Republicans have unquestionably selected the most effective and available candidate for a contest that gives every promise of making an epoch in American politics. Mr. Taft's record and his personality comprise the broad qualities essential to an American president, in a degree not even remotely approached by any of his whilom rivals.

It is as impossible to conceive of Mr. Taft assuming a bigoted, partisan, or geographical viewpoint on any national issue as it is impossible to conceive of similar stigmatism on the part of Mr. Roosevelt. In a day dominated by the last decade by the spirit of democracy carried to its ultimate meaning, his sympathies and conceptions appear of such caliber as will make him, if elected, president of the whole nation, in fact as well as in designation.

Viewed from the standpoint of the opposition party, the nomination of such a man can be but gratifying, for it carries with it the certainty that even if the Republicans are to win, the country will have in the executive chair for four years more a big, broad, patriotic American of whom the whole nation will have cause to be proud.

Oh! Certainly.

Philadelphia Ledger: An excited woman rushed up to the ticket office of the Union station where only a few moments before she had bought her tickets.

"Oh, oh, oh! I'm in such trouble," she exclaimed breathlessly to the ticket agent as she flung down a house key. "My train's just about to start, and I just happened to think that I went away and left the gas burning in the kitchen stove and in the dining room. Here's the address"—and she hastily scribbled a street number on a piece of paper before her—and now will you take this key and go out there and turn the gas out? Oh, you'll have to! Don't say you won't! I can't miss this train—and then I'll stop here for the key when I get back."

By this time the woman was starting toward the gate. "Just go right through the hallway," she called to the agent, who hadn't time yet to say whether he would go out or not. "Oh, yes, and be sure to lock up good."

After she had gone the railway man looked at the address she had left. It was a number out on Fifty-fifth street. But as soon as the rush was over he got on a car, went out and shut off the gas.

ADDRESS OF CLAYTON, PERMANENT CHAIRMAN

Alabama Man Says Republicans Must Give Full Account of Stewardship — Quotes "My Policies" of Roosevelt and Touches Other So Called Issues of the Campaign.

DENVER, July 9.—Following is the speech of Hon. Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama, permanent chairman of the Democratic Convention, delivered to-day, the subheads being the same as those sent out by the manuscript of the speech:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Democrats: Let me thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me.

This is a Democratic year. Democratic ideas are now popular. Doctrines always taught by our party and scoffed at by our opponents are now urged as a gospel of their own. Measures and policies of Democratic origin now pretend to be advocated by the leaders of the Republican party. It is no longer an archaic to declare private monopoly to be indefensible or that the great transportation companies should be regulated and controlled by public law. Former questioning of the decision of a bare majority of the Supreme Court in the income tax case cannot now be heard, because of the greater noise of the vehement and embittered denunciation of judges and judicial acts that have shocked the country. A demand for the revision of the tariff is no longer a threat to destroy our industrial system. Trusts are not to be tolerated even by the Republican party.

Republican Responsibility.

The Republican party having had full control of the Federal Government for more than a decade must give an account of its stewardship. Its pretensions, claims, largely without foundation, and largely exaggerated will not suffice. Let honest investigation reveal the bad and defective laws passed by that party; vicious policies maintained; reforms rejected; the recent panic and its consequences; promises broken; dissimulation practiced; incompetency confessed by its failure to meet urgent public needs; and exhibiting this incompetency by the appointment of junketing commissions for the alleged purpose of advising that party so long in control and of such boasted legislative wisdom what legislation is required by the country. Against the Republican party so degenerate and crafty, is a capable, determined, honest Democracy, in sympathy with all just public demands, and confidently asking in its behalf the candid public judgment. To that judgment the issue must be committed, and we unhesitatingly submit our cause to that fine and true sense for the right that we know distinguishes the American people.

"My Policies."

In this quadrennial contest Mr. Roosevelt has identified himself with Mr. Taft. Mr. Taft has identified himself with Mr. Roosevelt. The Republican party has inseparably identified the two together. To praise one you must praise the other; to criticize one is to criticize his pursuing shadow. And so, I must say, if it should appear to any that in noting and denouncing abuses and failures on the part of the present administration any license is assumed, I urge the impossibility of separating the present occupant of the White House from his own appointed one.

Use of President's Name.

It has been made evident in the pending campaign that the Republicans will seek to confuse with the name of Roosevelt and will reply upon the President's policies as a prized asset. The President has advertised himself and his policies with a frequency and ability that surpasses the best efforts of the shrewdest press agent. A distinguished Republican, a former Cabinet Officer, once publicly proclaimed the President to be the greatest exponent of the art of advertising the world has known. The country has been told and not allowed to forget that, in his opinion, his energies have been devoted to the accomplishment of many high purposes, and that his work is yet incomplete it is so only because his undertakings were too vast to be carried to success during his term of office. "My policies" must continue. So the champion of three would transfer office and power to his favorite cabinet minister. The pretense is that the fight must go on under the leader designated by him until the last foe shall have surrendered or lies inglorious in the dust. The nomination of his would-be successor was largely accomplished by the use of official patronage and coarse machine methods and he delighted the chief apostle of strenuousness; and, at the same time, has not perturbed the conscience of the one-time civil service reformer, now the boss, an adept in the bestowal of public plunder and forgetful of all his resounding moral commonplace.

What are the policies which constitute the capital of the Republican party in this campaign and that are relied upon to support the candidacy of Mr. Taft?

To recall Democratic platforms, speeches, and measures is to convince any man that many of the President's public utterances were derived from the teachings of the teachings of our party. His utterances that are Democratic have given him his only claim to be a reformer and have contributed more than all else to the popularity he has enjoyed. The heir and adherents to the policies of the President. What are these policies and what are the achievements of President and party?

Campaign Contributions.

It must be admitted that the Republican cannot long survive if fraud and corruption become material factors in our elections. No man has said more than the President about the corruption of elections. You recall his message to Congress in December, 1905, where he said that:

"It has been only too clearly shown that certain men at the head of the large corporations take but small note of the ethical distinction between honesty and dishonesty; they draw the line only this side of what may be called law-honesty, the kind of honesty necessary in order to avoid falling into the clutches of the law."

We have here the condemnation of the practice. Has he proved his faith by works? Is it true or not that four years ago he selected for his campaign manager a novice in politics whose principal qualification for the position was the power he held over the corporations of the land? Is it true or not that the official place as Secretary of Commerce and Labor gave full knowledge of these business secrets and relations of corporations to this campaign manager, and clothed him with power, with the assent of the President, to punish or reward them by publishing or withholding their secrets that he had collected as such secretary.

Notwithstanding savage anti-election denial we know that a subsequent investigation of certain insurance companies uncovered the fact that large amounts were contributed by these companies to the Republican campaign fund—not the money of the men who gave it, but money covertly taken without consent of stockholders or policy holders and entered on the books in a way calculated to conceal the embezzlement. All this was done in the interest of the Republican candidate for President. The money was used, the candidate was elected and he continued to deliver lectures on decency and for honesty in elections, sending messages to congress, on publicly campaign contributions but at times when these were certain to be unavailing.

Let me go on. There has been and is now a public demand for legislation regulating, not abolishing, the process of injunction and the power to punish for alleged indirect or constructive contempt of courts. Ever since 1898 the Democratic party have protested against hasty and ill-considered use of injunctions and has been insisting on the right of fair trial in all cases of constructive contempt. The Republican party have been avoiding this question. So the president in taking it up, and Mr. Taft in his letter to the labor union, are acting in behalf of the correct administration of public justice, there has been demanding for twelve years.

There has not been a session of Congress in twelve years at which the Republican party could not have passed a law prescribing, defining and regulating the issuance of injunctions and providing for fair trials in contempt cases. Yet nothing has been done to give the wage earner fair treatment and less than nothing is offered to him in the Chicago deliverance. The meaningless generalities of its injunction plank are an insult to the intelligence of the man who demand reasonable and substantial legislation to prevent the admitted abuse of this judicial process.

Among the contributions that went to make up the monument that this great man, Grover Cleveland, builded in the respect and affection of his countrymen, few are more striking than his almost instant recognition, as evidence by this act of 1890, of the same and just demands of labor on the law-making power. Under him Democracy blazed the way and now remains the unflinching champion of every sound reform in this direction. Immunity from law we promise nobody; immunity from law we demand for nobody. The Republican party has been dedicated to establish and secure.

The Tariff.

The President and his party declare that a pre-election revision of the tariff would be unwise.

This assertion has been repeated in advance of every election since the enactment of the Dingley law and surely the country will not again be deceived by Republican promises to revise the tariff after the election. Their appeal to the people is this—give us another chance to make you a promise and the promise will be made.

What does protection mean? Under the Republican policy of protection, the people, the consumers, while paying a little over \$300,000,000 per year into the Treasury through import duties on foreign goods, pay between \$1,250,000,000 and \$1,500,000,000 a year in the enhanced price of home produced goods. Our domestic manufacturers exceed our total imports by ten to one and they are heavily all protected. It is safe to say that the people pay at least \$5.00 to the already wealthy beneficiaries of protectionism for every dollar that is paid into the Treasury. Behind the wall of high protection, which in some cases is altogether prohibitive, the trusts levy enormous tribute on the people. This has amounted to not less than \$10,000,000,000 in the last decade, not counting the amount paid to support the government. This money has come from the pockets of the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the professional man and the laborer, and has been poured into the coffers of the protected classes. More than two-thirds of the capital that derives benefit from protectionism belongs to the trusts. The Democrats will revise the tariff downward and in the interest of the tax payers, who are always forgotten by the Republican party.

There must be a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of tariff reduction for the common good and not by the beneficiaries of its abuses who justify use of the impost taxing power for the chief purpose of comforting privileges and profit upon the few at the expense of the many.

Trusts.

It is the shortest of steps from the tariff to the trusts. Let it be denied if they care to deny it, that the tariff is the real mother of the trusts.

The Democratic party will strike down special privileges whether granted through a high protective tariff or granted to government chartered corporations by permission of law. All trusts owe their birth and their ability to continue existence to one or the other of these two forms of special privileges for private monopoly, no business approximating private monopoly in another or in magnitude, can endure without one or the other or both.

The Recent Panic.

Proceeding at once to a mention of the Republican party's dealing with the disturbed finances of the country. We are brought before the curious legislative compound, the Vreeland-Aldrich bill. The Republican party boasts of its knowledge of finance. What have they given us in this law?

The future will show whether this miserable make-shift, part House infamy and part Senate infamy, as a great Republican newspaper has said, will answer its purpose. Whatever it may show in the way of sins of commission or omission, not only is it the fault of Republican legislation, but the evil which it pretends to cure is altogether and exclusively the fruit of Republican legislation. There is the responsibility for the bill, and theirs also the responsibility for the condition which led to the enactment of the law.

Republican Failures.

Thus, my countrymen, in this view we have the spectacle of a President urging a refractory Congress to pass needed reform and appealing in vain, or we have another spectacle, that of a president for the sake of his own popularity or for the sake of the popularity of his own candidate making a political play by urging that Congress do what he did not wish done. The President stands sponsor for Mr. Taft. He desires that the laboring man; that those who would have the government effectively regulate the railroads; that those who would revise and reduce the tariff and destroy the trusts; that those who believe that Mr. Taft is not a reactionary but a militant reformer, saturated with his ideas and that he will carry out "my policies." Mr. Taft will have to receive about seven millions of votes before he can execute any policy. To receive the votes for him the President wishes to show what fine policies his chosen one will carry out if elected; and he can show it cheaply by pointing to recommendations that his party associates have ignored and will ignore. If the President were sincere and honestly insistent and still was not heeded by his party, notwithstanding his great personal popularity, what reason is there to suppose that the same party associates will not be deaf to the same recommendations made by one who is merely the President's legate?

The press has told us in what seemed to be semi-official statements from the White House that the President was so intent upon his policies that if Congress adjourned without enacting them into a law he would call an extra session. Congress did adjourn leaving unpassed one of his favored measures and the extra session was never called. If the play results in Republican votes it will have accomplished its purpose. If the President desired to have this legislation the Democrats were ready to join in its passage. The Democratic leader of the House, authorized by all his party associates repeatedly offered the entire Democratic strength in support of these measures. The Republicans have less than sixty majority in the house. If thirty of them had joined the Democrats all of these measures would have passed tene and gone to a Republican Senate. So far as the House is concerned less than one-third of the Republicans were needed to change these recommendations into law. The Republican support was not forthcoming.

Federal Usurpation.

President Roosevelt has constantly clamored for more law and has frequently disregarded laws already on the statute books. He has sometimes arrogated through himself to say what laws should be enforced and what should not. He has exercised the unauthorized privilege of deciding against whom the laws should be enforced and who should be immune from prosecution. He insisted on the punishment of certain railroads and of certain men for giving and receiving rebates and then ordered the discontinuance of the case against one of his cabinet officers who had confessed that as an official of the railroad he gave rebates to a company which he was a stockholder and official. And this man remained in the cabinet until he left with the president's recommendation for a more lucrative position as head of a great corporation. Indeed, by his defiance of the constitution, he has done more to inculcate contempt of law than all the mobs that have claimed victims for their violence in all the states. The president is upon an eminence. If he violates the law, men everywhere know it. If he does not himself respect it to the full extent, he robs it of the reverence that might be willingly bestowed by others. In this same overbearing spirit he has placed and kept in office men who were not appointed by and with the advice and consent of the senate. He has influenced or attempted to influence courts and juries in the administration of public justice, not only by deciding who should and who should not be prosecuted, but by prosecuting or sympathizing between the prosecution and the accused. He has scolded judges for interpretations of the law. It was therefore, timely and appropriate that the Republican party at Chicago should have declared that it "will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the law." It has constantly called out for more power on the part of the Federal Government at the expense of the powers reserved to the states.

Representative institutions must be preserved. Our federal government of delegated and limited powers must be maintained in all of its reserve powers and in its integrity and autonomy forever. Therein is the safety of the Union and the States—one indissoluble and the other indestructible.

Let us confidently hope that the time will never be ripe for the change of the Constitution by "executive actions" and by "judicial interpretations." If such a time should come then a government of law will perish from the earth and a government of caprice will be created on the ruins of one established by a written constitution.

Democratic Duty.

We know there is a brighter prospect. If the love of country and liberty is still strong in the hearts of the American people, if an oath to support the

Constitution is now considered by them as binding; if the people are in earnest in their protests against the rule of insolent wealth, the unauthorized and harmful influence of corporations and the exactions of the trusts; if the manliness of the fathers has been transmitted to the sons, the fourth of next March will mark the advent of the gladsome light of Democracy and the beginning of the return to Constitutional government honestly and economically administered.

REP. COOPER PLEDGES

LA FOLLETTE'S SUPPORT

Leaves Hot Springs, Va., for Home After Assuring Mr. Taft of Wisconsin Senator's Aid—Hemenway at the Chicago Headquarters.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 9.—The coming of Frank H. Hitchcock, chairman of the Republican national committee, was looked forward to today with interest by many members of the Republican political colony. One of the duties of Mr. Hitchcock will be the appointment of an executive committee of eight members who may or may not be members of the national committee. It is not expected that the committee will be announced immediately as the selections for this duty are to be carefully made with a view of harmonizing all elements of the party.

Pledge La Follette's Support.

Representative Cooper of Wisconsin and Alfred O. Rogers, national committeeman for Wisconsin left for their home last evening, after delivering to Mr. Taft, a personal assurance from Senator La Follette, confirming his former statement that he would support the Republican ticket. Senator Borah of Idaho, Frank B. Kellogg, national committeeman from Minnesota, and Representative homes. Mr. Taft was up early today and after spending an hour in his office started for the golf links with Postmaster General Meyer and former Governor Myron T. Herrick of Ohio.

One of the important matters to be discussed by Mr. Hitchcock with Mr. Taft concerns the selection of some one to be in charge of the Chicago headquarters. It is generally understood here that Senator Hemenway of Indiana, will be decided upon for that place with Representative McKinley of Illinois, assistant treasurer, also to be located in Chicago. Mr. McKinley is treasurer of the Republican congressional committee.

Mr. Hitchcock talked with Mr. Taft for fifteen minutes before the golf game began to-day and had a long conference with William Nelson Cromwell. Mr. Hitchcock after his conference with Mr. Taft stated that he would have no announcement to make as to the membership of the executive committee or of the general organization for the campaign before the end of a week. He added that the personnel of the committee is a very important matter and he wishes to secure men who can devote their time to the work.

He also will appoint an advisory committee and as is usual this body will be selected from the country at large without regard to membership on the national committee. Mr. Hitchcock will return to Washington tomorrow night.

Says Hitchcock is O. K.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Senator Charles Dick of Ohio, who has had wide experience in the management of political campaigns in his native state, as well as in national contests, believes Mr. Taft acted wisely in selecting Frank H. Hitchcock as national chairman.

The Senator was inclined to the belief

that the tariff and currency questions would be the essential questions of the campaign; "but," he added, "one cannot be too sure of that yet, for in the final analysis the people, themselves, make the issues."

GUARD AGAINST DISEASE.

MADISON, Wis., July 9.—According to an opinion given by the attorney general to Secretary J. M. True of the state livestock sanitary board livestock shipped into Wisconsin must be held in quarantine until the shipper or owner has complied with the law requiring him to furnish the state livestock board with a certificate showing that the animals are not affected with tuberculosis.

Hereafter the railroad companies will be required to refuse to deliver stock to the consignees until this provision of law has been complied with. During the last four weeks twenty-five carloads of cattle have been shipped into the state from the west for feeding and the livestock board has had some difficulty in getting the owners to comply with the inspection law.

Secretary True is preparing to promptly

prosecute any one who violates this law.

MATRIMONIAL.

Springer—Anderson. Monday afternoon, at the residence of the bride's brother, Dr. W. C. Hanson, North Cape, Wis., the marriage of Mr. Jas. W. Anderson and Mrs. Mary H. Springer took place at three o'clock, the Rev. W. T. Witherbee of the Yorkville church, officiating. Immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties witnessed the ceremony. Both bride and groom are well and favorably known in this city, and to them is extended the best wishes of their many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson will be at home after August 1, at 1057 Grant Ave., West Racine.

BURLINGTON WOMAN CHILD OF

CARNEGIE'S ALLEGED COUSIN.

WAUKESHA, Ill., July 9.—(Special.)—It is learned that Mrs. Frank Bell of Burlington, Wis., and Mrs. Lindeman of Darlin, Wis., are the names of the two daughters of Levi Carnegie, alleged second cousin to Andrew Carnegie, who died penniless in a hospital here Tuesday. They will try to raise funds to bury him, although themselves not well off.

HOME FROM WORLD TRIP

VICTOR WENZELL SERVED OVER THREE YEARS IN UNITED STATES NAVY.

WILL NOW STAY IN RACINE

He Enlisted June 7, '06 on Board the Colorado Touched at Many Points in India, Philippine Islands, China, Japan, Etc.—Longest Stay in the Vicinity of Manila.

Victor Wenzell, son of C. Wenzell of 1131 Herrick avenue, has returned from the United States navy, arriving home Monday, in which he has served for the past two years and a few months, purchasing his discharge from the service after the ship which he was on had completed its journey around the world. He is very enthusiastic over navy life and states that he would not have missed the trip at all costs, as it is something to remember all his life and the knowledge gained thereby has greatly benefited him.

It will be remembered that about four years ago, Wenzell, then a young boy, was married to a woman somewhat older than himself, against the advice of his parents. This union proved an unhappy one and young Wenzell enlisted in the navy, his wife securing a divorce on the ground of desertion.

Will Not Again Enlist.

In an interview today, Wenzell said: "The navy gave me ample time to think things over and I began to realize the mistake I had made in marrying at that early age, and I came back from the navy to make an earnest effort to start anew."

He said that he will become associated with his father who has been working on a patent of an anti-rail-creeper for several years past.

Wenzell does not intend to again enlist, as he says that to anyone who wishes to get ahead in the world, the life is not desirable, although very satisfactory to those men who have not had a home for the majority of the lives. The life is too monotonous and restricted to prove enjoyable to the boy or man who has been accustomed to a good home, he says.

His Trip Around the World.

His trip started when he enlisted, June 7, 1906, he departing for Norfolk, Va., then going to the training school at Newport News, thence to New York where he joined his ship, the Colorado, with several other boys about his own age. They left Aug. 26, 1906, and touched at Gibraltar, Spain, from there to Greece and thence to Egypt. After going through the Red Sea they saw the volcano Stromboli which is always in eruption. They touched at many points in India, then went to the Philippine Islands, cruising around Manila, with many short runs up to Japan and to China. Christmas, 1906, was spent in Hongkong harbor.

Meet Japanese Gunboats.

July Fourth, 1907, was spent in the harbor of Che Tu, China, Wenzell getting shore leave at all points touched. The evening before, when the boats, the Colorado being accompanied by the West Virginia, Maryland and the Pennsylvania, were about to enter the harbor, occurred the most exciting part of the cruise, as four Japanese gunboats were lying outside the harbor, displaying no lights, and from what could be noted in the darkness, were cleared for action. Admiral Dayton, in charge of the Americans, ordered ships cleared for action, but as they drew near to the Japanese there were no indications of hostilities forthcoming, so they were quietly passed.

The Return to America.

After spending more than a year in the vicinity of Manila, the ships steamed for America, which they reached before the arrival of the great fleet under Admiral Evans, and cruised in the neighborhood until the large fleet was sighted, when they took part in the entrance of the boats into the Golden Gate, thirty-two ships being in line.

HAD CRIME PASSION.

Kenosha Burglar Tells Court Thief in Him Brought Downfall.

KENOSHA, July 9

"TINMAN"

By TOM GALLION

Continued.

By little short of miracle I found the place, after walking through the best part of a long winter night. When once I had got out of London the road had proved to be a straight one; I walked on and on with dogged persistency. By the time the morning light was beginning to break over the country that stretched before me, I was within reasonable distance of the place, and my heart was light with a hope it had not known for years. For I was coming back to the place where for a little time at least I had lived and loved and suffered—and I was to see Barbara!

Even then I had no thought that she could be anything but the bright girl I had left. Time had stood still with me, and my life had been so completely a thing of dreams that she was a dream creature in my mind still; I could think of her in no other way. I came back to the place where I had known her after that lapse of twenty years, and I did not wonder what different conditions I had come there before a mere boy, with the world at my feet; I crept back now, faded and weary and old, to look on the life I had known, and to find my lost love, who, had I but thought about the matter clearly and sanely, I must surely have understood might well be in her grave years before.

The place was unchanged; the mere sight of the old houses and of the quaint High Street stirred my memory, and made me see more clearly into that past in which I was going. I went on eagerly; I wanted to find again all that I had lost so long ago.

Perhaps it was characteristic of my wasted life that it should be winter now, instead of the summer when I had first met Barbara in the woods; it was as though the joy and beauty of it all had been stripped away. But when I came to the wood at last, with the bare branches of the trees standing up naked against the sky, a gleam of sun across it, making fanciful patterns on the snow. I sat down on a fallen tree, and looked about me, with my mind clearing more and more every minute.

Have you ever closed your eyes, and seen suddenly and vividly in a mental picture some scene that was enacted years and years before—seen the figures moving in it, just as they did long ago? That was what I saw then, or began to see, when, suddenly raising my eyes, I saw standing in the sunlight an easel with a canvas upon it. I knew then that that in some extraordinary fashion I had dropped back through the years, and had come again as a young man into the wood. Yet not as a young man; because now I was poor and old, and shabby and tired—and it was winter. There could be no getting away from that; in spite of the sunlight it was winter.

I walked up to the canvas, and touched it, to be sure that it was real. And then, knowing my way clearly, as it seemed, I walked on into the depths of the wood, looking about me.

God have mercy!—she was there! I saw her coming straight through the wood—Barbara, with her hands outstretched, and a smile on her face; I knew her in a moment. And going towards her, as it seemed, was myself—a tall straight youth, with an easy step and an eager manner, meeting her and holding her hands, and looking into her eyes. I had slipped behind a tree, so that they did not see me; I stood there with my hands pressed against my throbbing temples, looking on at what seemed to be a dream picture of something that had happened years and years before—looking on at myself, and seeming to live again my own hopeless love story. For now I saw that the boy held her close in his arms, and whispered to her; and she seemed to be weeping.

My first thought was that I must have suddenly gone mad, or that this was some dream out of which I should presently wake. But while I stood there, staring at them, I went over in my mind all that I had done the previous night and that day; my long walk from London—and the coming into the old town at break of day—then this further journey here. I looked down at my shabby clothes, and stared in bewilderment at my coarsened hands with the broken nails. Yes—I was convict No. 145—once Charlie Avaline; and these were no dream figures, but two people living out again, in some strange fashion, the life that I had lived in a few short hours with Barbara Patton. Yet here was Barbara herself—with the eyes of my Barbara, and the face of my Barbara—all unchanged, as I had dreamed of her so often in my cell in prison! How was I to account for that?

I remained hidden at no great distance from them; I saw them presently part. The boy was impressing something upon her; I saw her dry her tears, and listen, and even strive to smile at something that he said. Then they clung together for a moment or two—and she ran away through the woods, waving her hand to him as she went. Life walked back dejectedly to his cell, and I, in a fever of anxiety and remorse and wonder, followed him.

Perhaps the strangest thing of all was to see him go to that inn where I had once stayed—going into it with the light step that I must have had twenty years before. It was as though the ghost of myself had come back, in a better shape than I, to take up the life I had dropped.

I watched him all that day; which is to say that I hung about the little town, and waited for him, wondering what he would do. I was not surprised when, as it was growing dark, he came out into

the High Street, and set off at a swinging pace in the direction of the house I had known as belonging to old Patton. With the trot that had been mine for so long in the exercise ground of the prison, I went after him.

It was obvious that he was not so lucky as I had been, in that he must not enter the house. I crept into the grounds, and presently saw him standing on that very terrace on which I had stood with my Barbara—looking in at the windows and listening; I was below the terrace, crouched among some bushes, watching him, and watching the lighted windows. Presently a man walked to one of them, and opened it a little way, and returned into the room; and still I lay there, watching and thinking and wondering.

Then across the silence of the night there broke the sound of music, and the voice of a girl singing. I dropped my head upon my arms as I lay there; it seemed as though I could not bear it. For this was a song I had heard twenty years before in that very room, and it seemed to me that the voice was the same, coming hauntingly and wonderfully out of the past. The boy stood listening too; every word and every note floated to us clearly. It seemed as though out of the deep night of the years Barbara's voice came to me, singing to me as she had sung before.

The song ceased, and the last notes died away. The girl came to the open window, and looked out into the night; I saw the boy crouching there, watching her. Then from somewhere in the room a man's voice sounded quite clearly and distinctly.

"Barbara, you have your mother's voice."

She turned her head, and looked back into the room. "Thank you, father," she said; "I like to hear you say that." I lay still, with a full understanding coming to me for the first time. This was not my Barbara; this was her child. I had come back to find the mother gone, and the child in her place—in her very likeness. And I had come back as it seemed, to touch again a love story as hopeless and as broken as my own had been. While the girl stood at the window, and the boy crouched in the shadows watching her, I lay there—thinking—thinking!

Presently the window was fastened, and the shutters drawn; lights began to appear in the upper windows. The boy lingered for a long time, but presently stole away; I crept after him. I did not know what to do, or what to think; I was like a lost soul wandering the earth, forlorn and hopeless and helpless. But he, going on through the night back to his lodging, was so much a part of myself, sprung up suddenly out of the past, that I could not bear to lose sight of him; I was close behind him when we came to the outskirts of the little town. There he turned suddenly, and faced about, looking at me.

"Why do you follow me?" he asked suspiciously.

"I mean no harm," I replied. "I beg you won't take any notice of me; I'm only a poor wanderer."

I saw his hand go to his pocket, as though he would have given me money; I drew back hastily. "Not that," I said; "I don't need that. But I was once like you—God knows how many years ago!—and so I liked to feel that I was near you. I'm sorry . . . good-night."

I went away quickly, leaving him staring after me. Presently, when he had gone on again, I followed him, at a greater distance; came to the inn where he was stopping, and stood outside for a long time, wondering passionately and despairingly if I could help him; and then laughing at that thought, ruefully enough, when I remembered my own forlorn condition.

The hopelessness of doing anything there, where I was merely a penniless waif, was borne in upon me more forcefully the next day. I had found shelter in a barn, and begged my breakfast from a charitable woman at a cottage. Then I set out again to walk to London. It was only when I was many miles on my journey that I stood still in the road, with a hand pressed to my forehead, and with a new light breaking in upon me.

Jervis Fanshawe had tried to tell me of this new Barbara! Why had I forgotten that? Why hadn't I understood what he meant? Jervis Fanshawe had told me that I should see my Barbara again, as I had seen her in the past; that I should come back to love and life and laughter. Jervis Fanshawe understood; surely he would be able to show me what was best to be done. I set off at a greater rate than ever for London, determined that I must see him at the earliest opportunity, and tell him the wonderful thing that I had discovered.

I could think only of that discovery; I forgot completely what the man was whose services I desired to enlist—for got all he had done, and all I had suffered indirectly through him. I had no one in the world to whom I could turn, save this man; and I only remembered with gratitude then that he had come to me at the moment of my release from prison, and had given me food and lodging.

It was very late when I reached the shabby little street in the neighborhood of the river; I must have found it by a sort of instinct, for I did not even know its name. I came to the house, and rang the bell; the child my guardian had called Meggs opened the door. She grinned when she saw me, and jerked her head towards the staircase.

"Lucky you've come," she said, in a sort of hoarse whisper. "E's bin car-

ryin' on like mad, blamin' me for it, of all things! I made sure you'd cut yer lucky."

I guessed dimly that my guardian had wondered at my absence; I went quickly up the stairs. I opened the door, and went eagerly into the room, with my tale at my very lips; but I stopped short when I saw that another man was seated at the table from which Fanshawe had risen.

"So you've come back, have you?" sneered my guardian, looking me over with no very favorable eye. "And by the look of you, I should think you've been out of doors a little."

I became suddenly aware how deplorable muddy and dirty I was. Like a scolded child, I pulled off my hat, and stood there with bowed head, unable to say a word. I raised my head when I heard the other man speak to Fanshawe.

"Is this the fellow?"

It was a curiously hard voice, a cold metallic voice. I looked at the speaker, and saw a man a little over thirty years of age, with a strong, rather heavy face; I noticed that his dark hair grew low on his forehead, and rather forward at the temples. He was very well-dressed—well-dressed, in fact, that his being in that place at all on friendly terms with the shabby Jervis Fanshawe seemed incongruous in itself.

"Yes, this is the fellow," said Fanshawe, taking me by the sleeve and drawing me forward. "You can speak to him yourself."

The man lounging at the table looked up at me contemptuously enough—studied me as he might have studied a dog he meant to buy if he approved of it. "You've been in prison," he said at last.

I bowed my head, and dropped my eyes. "A long time," I replied.

"And now are thrown on the world, with a living to get if possible, and with no trade at your fingers' ends—eh? Well, I may be able to help you. We are friends here, and so I can speak freely. You killed a man?"

"A long time ago," I said, without raising my eyes.

"There's nothing to be ashamed of," he retorted, with a disagreeable laugh—"in fact, you're a man to know. I've been talking to Fanshawe here about you, and I think you may serve my purpose."

"In a word, Charlie," broke in Fanshawe excitedly, "there's a chance for you to get back a little payment for what you have suffered—to pay off old scores—to get a little cheap revenge. Don't stare at me like that; pull your wits together, and listen."

"To pay off old scores? Revenge?" I stared at him, wondering if he knew what he would say next.

"You have served a long term of imprisonment—your life has been broken and spoiled and ruined," went on the man at the table, setting my guardian aside. "Naturally you hate those who have drawn you into that; naturally your mind is filled with the desire to get even with them—to settle that old account."

"I don't understand," I murmured, looking from one to the other.

Jervis Fanshawe seized my arm, and shook me fiercely. "Years ago you suffered, like a fool, for the sake of a woman; she cared nothing for you, and married another man. Do you remember that?"

"Yes. Her name was Barbara, I replied slowly.

Fanshawe turned to the stranger. "You see he remembers something," he said. Then he turned again impatiently to me. "I have already told you that a new Barbara has sprung up in her place—a child—a girl!"

Glancing at the face of the stranger at the table, I decided to hide my knowledge of what I had seen; I said nothing. Perhaps here I was to be shown the way to do what was in my mind; perhaps I was to be helped, as I had never expected to be helped at all.

"You understand, Avaline," went on the stranger, in his deadly voice, "that I take an interest in this new Barbara, who is like the Barbara you so mistakenly loved twenty years ago. In other words, for her own sake it is necessary that I should see much of her—communicate with her often. That is difficult without a third person, because the lady herself is a little obdurate. Do you follow me?"

"Yes, I replied, looking at him for a moment, and then turning to my guardian. "I begin to understand."

"So that if I can introduce to her some one she does not know—someone who is bound, by reasons of policy, to do what he is told, without thought of the consequences—I am a gainer," went on the man at the table. "You have reason to hate a girl, so unfortunately formed in the image of the woman who deceived you, and brought disaster upon you; you have reason to be loyal to me, because I can help you from starving, and can give you clothes and shelter. You're a poor broken worn-out thing, and I take pity on you. Now do you understand the situation?"

I understand it so well that my mind, for the first time since I had stepped out from the prison gates, was clear, and I was fully alive. I looked eagerly from one to the other; I told the man brokenly that I would do all he asked; I think I suggested that I would be his slave. He might tell me to do anything; I was eager to take up that old story that I had been compelled to lay down.

"For your revenge?" he asked, with a grin.

"For my revenge!" I said; and burst into a shout of laughter.

"Don't take any notice of him," I heard my guardian whisper. "The poor fool is only half-witted; his years of prison life have told upon him. But he's the man you want!"

CHAPTER III

I Enter Upon Service.

While I stood in the room watching

the two men, and eager to know what work was to be given me to do that would enable me to touch again the life I had left, Fanshawe and the stranger discussed me in low voices, as they might have discussed some piece of furniture they contemplated putting in some particular place. I caught one or two of their remarks; I listened with the humility that years had bred in me to what they said of me.

"You can kick or bully him into anything," I heard Fanshawe say, as he looked over his shoulder at me contemptuously. "For the sake of his bread and butter he'll do what he's told, and he'll do it humbly. If any feeling of revenge is left in him, it will act as a spur; but I don't think the spur will be needed. If he gets troublesome, you can always kick him into the road; he'll crawl back to you, and lick your hand, like the shabby dog he is."

"We must give him a name," said the stranger, looking at me with a thoughtful frown. "We can't send him among those people with his old label attached to him."

"No—no—you won't do that," I pleaded, for the thought of that had not occurred to me before. "Give me any name you like."

"Oh, we won't shatter you, Mr. Charles Avaline," sneered Fanshawe. "You needn't be afraid of that. What name would you like?"

"What were you in prison—I mean, what work did you do?" demanded the other suddenly.

"I worked in the tin-smith's shop for the most part," I said. "They told me I made a good workman; they showed my work to visitors sometimes; and then they would call my number—145 was my number—and point me out, and whisper."

"That will do as well as anything else," said the other man, who was evidently paying no attention to my remarks. "We'll christen you 'Tinman'; that shall be your name from this time forward. See that you answer to it."

He got up and sauntered to the door, with a careless nod to Jervis Fanshawe; stopped there, and turned round, slapping the side of his leg with a light cane he carried. I remember that he reminded me in a strange haunting fashion of another man I had seen, who had stood with his arms akimbo, and with a light cane resting on one hip and under his hand.

"And by the way, Tinman, you'd better know your new master's name. I am Murray Olivant; keep that name in your mind, because you'll have to remember it. Fanshawe will tell you what to do, and when I want you."

He sauntered out of the room, banging the door behind him. Jervis Fanshawe turned to me, rubbing his lean hands together, and grinning delightedly.

"Now, Charlie, perhaps you'll know in future who your best friend is," he said. "This is only the beginning; it all rests in your hands to make the most of this opportunity, for both our sakes. Olivant's rich—very rich indeed; it'll go hard with us if we don't dip our fingers into his pockets more deeply than he suspects. Jail-birds both, Charlie," he added, tapping me on the breast with his lean forefinger; "it won't do for us to have any scruples, will it?"

"I suppose not," I answered him. "But what will he want me to do. Be patient with me," I pleaded, "because I'm not used to the ways of the world yet; I'm afraid of everything. Be patient with me."

"I'll be patient with you, dolt!" he exclaimed wrathfully. "In the first place, I suppose you understand that our friend Mr. Murray Olivant happens to take a very deep interest in matters in which you and I once interested ourselves, but with which we now have nothing further to do. In other words, as I have explained to you partly already, there is a new generation grown up in the place you knew; and our friend Olivant knows that generation well. More than that, he knows one at least of the old generation."

"I knew to what he referred; I remembered the new Barbara I had seen—so like her mother, and so unconsciously living again, as it seemed, her mother's story. It was so clear to me now that I was almost prepared for the next words Fanshawe said, and they did not come upon me with any real shock."

"And the new generation that is growing up is rather like what the old one was, and is represented by a girl. They call her Barbara. That makes you jump—eh?" he demanded vindictively. "And our friend Murray Olivant takes a deep interest in this Barbara—in other words—loves her."

It was all coming true—it was all happening as I knew instinctively in my own mind it must happen. Fate was marching on grimly enough, and I saw that not only was there a new Barbara and a new Charlie Avaline, but that here, menacing them, was a new Gavin Hockley. I was afraid, and I suppose the terror that was growing up in me showed itself in my face. At all events my guardian saw it, but mistook the reason for it.

"There's nothing for you to be frightened about," he said scornfully; "I don't suppose any one is likely to recognize you. You'll only be poor Tinman, the hanger-on and servant; no one is likely to ask questions about you. I don't doubt Murray Olivant will give you plenty of dirty work to do; and you must do it with a smiling face, and be thankful that you've found some one to keep you out of the workhouse. By the way," he added suddenly, as the thought occurred to him—"where have you been last night and to-day?"

"Oh, just wandering about," I replied vaguely, for I did not mean to tell him that I had taken that surprising journey back into the past. "I have not seen London for so long," I added lamely.

"Well, that's all right; but don't try that game again," he said. "You'll be landing some of us into difficulties, to

say nothing of yourself, if you wander about in your present muddle-headed condition. Stay where you can be looked after, and do as you're told."

I meekly promised that I would obey; I ventured presently, as we sat there with the table between us, to put a question or two about the past.

"I want you to tell me," I said—"I want to know what has happened down at Hammerstone Market in all these years. You tell me that a new Barbara has grown up to take the place of the old, but what of the old one?" It was all absurd and impossible, and I was a poor shabby broken gery-haired man; to whom love should mean nothing; but my voice trembled as I asked the question.

"Your old flame?" he sneered. "Dead, these many years."

"Dead!" I sprang to my feet; and stared at him wildly; I remember that he hurriedly pushed his chair back as though to avoid me. "Dead!"

"What is there to get excited about?" he cried. "She couldn't live for ever—and besides, she treated you none too well."

"Dead!" I said again, for that thought had never occurred to me before. I had seen her always young and fresh and unchanged; the curious thing was that I seemed to see her so still, even though this other girl had grown up in her image.

"And the new Barbara—the bit of a girl that our friend Murray Olivant is so interested in—is like the old Barbara come to life again," said Jervis Fanshawe, speaking as if to himself, and with his lips set in a straight bitter line. "I hate her!—I loathe the sight of her. She stands there—in his excitement he had risen to his feet, and had flung one of his arms above his head—with the same devilish childish beauty her mother had—that mother that laughed at me, and sent you to rot for twenty years in a prison. I tell you, Charlie," he dropped into his chair again and leaned across the table, staring at me with wild eyes—"I tell you that I have lain behind a hedge down in that place where she lives—so close to her that I could have risen up and seized her, and crushed the life out of her before she could cry out. Yes—and with these hands!"

"She never harmed you," I reminded him.

"No, but she lives in the image of the woman who laughed at me, and set me aside as something not to be reckoned with. And I've waited, Charlie—by God!—I've waited!"

I did not guess then what was in his mind; I did not realize that the deadly hatred of the man for the one woman he had failed to possess could pass on through all those years, and grow again, stronger for the waiting, and rise up stark and strong against the child. I had not understood that any man could live for that and that only; could wait in the snow outside my prison to seize me as an instrument ready to his hand. I did not even then understand the man.

"The Barbara who died—the Barbara I loved," I said gently—"won't you tell me about her?"

"She died at sea," he replied. "Her child had been born, and they said that the mother was not strong; that she had never been the same woman after her marriage. Perhaps she fretted after you—this with a grin and a kick at me under the table that was meant to be facetious. 'At all events, the husband was persuaded to take her on a sea voyage; and the child went with them. She fell into a sort of fever—the mother, I mean—and they had to watch her constantly, because it almost seemed that she would take her own life. Then one day her cabin was found to be empty; the ship was searched; but she was gone. A little later the husband found a note written by her; she had made up her mind to end her life, and was only watching for an opportunity to throw herself overboard. She commended the child to his care. And that was the end of her."

Barbara dead! It did not seem possible to my mind, even then when I had chapter and verse for it; I could not set aside that vision I had always had of her—as the bright young girl who had met me in the wood twenty years before. I realized bitterly enough that in that, as in all other things, I had been tricked; that while I dreamed of her in my prison cell, and hugged that dear remembrance to myself, she had been in the depths of the sea, dead and forgotten. I woke now to the consciousness that the cruel voice of Jervis Fanshawe was still talking to me.

"As for the father—Lucas Savell—he has become a thing of no account. When old Patton died he left the business to Savell—principally, I think, for the sake of the child; and Savell has let it go to rack and ruin. He was a poor creature always—and I think the loss of Barbara finished him. At any rate, he has gone down and down, and they say he drinks. So far as the business is concerned," Fanshawe shrugged his shoulders and laughed—"well—that's where Murray Olivant comes in."

"In what way?" I asked.

"Oh, he's a keen blade, is Olivant," said Fanshawe, shaking his head at an imaginary Murray Olivant, and chuckling. "He's always had money—and he always will have it; he's like a bird of prey, ready to stick his talons into the choicest morsels he sees round him. He saw Lucas Savell and the business; he advanced money; and so got a hold here and a hold there, until at last the thing was his. It is supposed to belong to Savell—but he dare not call his soul his own. You needn't look surprised; it has all been a process of years, so gradual that others have not noticed it. Lucas Savell is like a sucked orange, and can be cast aside at any moment."

"Why do you hate them so—I mean, apart from Barbara?" I asked.

Always it seemed that when his supposed wrongs were referred to a sort of semi-madness came upon Jervis Fan-

shaw, so that he lost control of himself, and was at first unable to speak. Such a madness was upon him now; he had to gasp and open his lips once or twice, and to stretch out a hand towards me, and even clutch at his throat a little before he was able to speak at all. And when he did at last, his voice was hoarse and unnatural with excitement.

"They—they ruined me; they stood me in the dock on charges of forgery and fraud; they forgot all my years of service. I had had to get the money from somewhere to satisfy that beast, Hockley; I got it from them, meaning to pay it back when the luck changed. It never did change, and Hockley's death finished me. Then, when I came out of prison, old Patton was dead and Savell was established. And I found another man taking my revenge from me, and robbing Savell, and draining him dry. And I wormed myself in with that man, and made myself useful to him—just as you will do, Charlie—just as you're going to do from to-night. He's a fine fellow, this Murray Olivant; he'll break them up, and make a beggar of Savell, and he'll get the girl. Think of that, Charlie; the Barbara for whom you've worn out your heart and your life in prison is dead, and the new Barbara shall be at the beck and call of this man—who won't treat her any too well. I'll warrant. There's a revenge for you!"

I was afraid to ask any direct question, as to the boy I had seen with this new Barbara in the wood; I feared that Fanshawe must know at once if I did that I had been down to spy out the land. But I asked, a little wistfully perhaps, a question that artfully concealed what I already knew.

"Is it not possible that this girl—this other Barbara—loves some one else?"

"And what if she does?" he snapped at me; "they've all got fads and fancies, and so much the worse for them. This little fool, for instance, believes herself to be in love with a boy who hasn't a penny—just such a young jackanapes as you were twenty years ago. In fact, he paints, as you tried to do. He's a starving dog—just as you were."

"Who is he?" I asked.

"He's half-brother to our friend Olivant, whose mother married again, and died when she gave the boy to the world. They call him Arnold Millard, and he's dependent on his half-brother for the clothes he wears and the food he eats. And yet, forsooth, has the cheek to step in and pretend to be in love with the girl destined for the other man."

"But, her father—Lucas Savell—what does he say?"

"He dare not say anything; it's not in his hands. Our friend Olivant can turn him out neck and crop at a moment's notice, and he knows it. Oh, I can tell you Murray Olivant's a man to be looked up to; he rules every one and everything. Keep in his good books, Charlie, and you'll never starve; but you mustn't offend him. I don't know what would have become of me," he added plaintively, "if I hadn't happened to stumble across him. True, I've done some shady things for him, but he's been very good to me."

I remember that I strove hard for the next day or two, while I awaited orders from my new master, to thrust out in my mind the complicated thing that was before me, that I might work out the painful story to the advantage of those in whom I was so passionately interested. For, think of my position! It was my fate to see again two helpless beings striving hard to work out their love story, just as I had striven with Barbara in the old days, and beset on all hands by enemies. This Barbara, who had risen, as it were, from the ashes of her dead mother to take up the burden that mother had laid down, was alone in the world, save for the helpless boy who loved her; and I knew inevitably that stronger forces than any she could command would bear upon them and drive them asunder. That was inevitable unless I could do something to help them; and I was an old and broken man, degraded and useless, with my soul stained with murder, and with the record of twenty wasted years behind me. I was in despair when I thought about it; it seemed impossible that I could do anything.

Two days later I was told by Jervis Fanshawe that he had received a message from Olivant saying that I was to present myself to that gentleman at once, and take my orders. The better to be sure of me, Fanshawe went with me; he took me to a great house in a fashionable quarter of the town, where I found that Murray Olivant lived in great style in a beautifully furnished flat, with a highly respectable manner, and with a manly, straightforward bearing. The man looked at me contemptuously enough as he left us in the hall of the place; my guardian he seemed to know, and told him that Mr. Olivant would see him at once. I was left standing in the hall, when presently Fanshawe was conducted into the presence of his patron; they kept me waiting quite a long time before the manservant appeared again, after a bell had been rung, and told me I was wanted.

"You're to go in there," said the man, jerking his head towards a door at the other side of the hall.

I went in, and found Murray Olivant lounging in a deep chair before the fire; Jervis Fanshawe stood at a little distance from him, a shabby figure indeed in contrast to the other man. Olivant was smoking a big cigar, which he was nervously turning over and over between his teeth, the while he frowned at me through the smoke. I did not speak; I waited again while they discussed what was to be done with me, in that fashion they had used before, quite as though I were a piece of furniture that had been purchased, and for which a place had to be found.

"You'll have to get him some clothes—something dark and respectable," said Olivant. "Get them to-day; he must go down to Hammerstone Market to-night."

taking my luggage. Also he'll take a letter from me to Savell; I shall follow to-morrow. Does he remember where the place is, do you think? You'll know," he called to me; "do you know where Hammerstone Market is?"

"I remember it all," I replied.

"You'll have enough money given you to take you down there, you'll remember that you are Tinman, my personal servant. You'll have no difficulty about it; they'll put you up at the house. Fanshawe will take you out now, and rig you up properly; you'll be back here by six o'clock. Your train leaves a few minutes to seven." He turned to Jervis Fanshawe, and spoke impatiently. "Do you think the idiot understands?"

"Perfectly," was the reply. "You don't want him too sharp, you know."

"You're doing splendidly," said Fanshawe, when we were outside the place again. "I can see that you'll be just the very man to do the work he wants; you'll play the dumb dog, and do what you're told, and ask no questions, won't you?"

"Of course," I replied; but I think he was a little disappointed that I should appear to take so little interest in this new life that was being mapped out for me.

Some clothing was bought for me at a second-hand dealer's, and I was rigged out cheaply to fit my new position. I did not see Murray Olivant when I went back to his rooms; his manservant pointed to the luggage that had been packed, and gave me a letter addressed to Lucas Savell, and some money. At the last moment before opening the door the man plucked me by the sleeve, and drew me back, and whispered—

BRYAN'S VIEWS ON PLATFORM

WHAT HE WANTS IN THIS LINE
PLACED BEFORE THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.

PHRASEOLOGY IS LEFT OPEN

As to Anti-Injunction Plank He Thinks
Position of Party Is to Be Endorsed—
Asks Re-Enactment of the 1874 Law.
Defines Courts' Power.

AN EMERGENCY CIRCULATION

Believes Such Should Be Issued and Controlled by Government—Favors Postal Savings—Condemns Misuse of Patronage—Large Navy Is Not Recommended.

DENVER, Colo., July 7.—The committee on resolutions of the Democratic national convention will not report to the convention until Thursday. At an early hour this morning the sub-committee which is drafting the platform, adjourned until 9 a. m. to-day at the suggestion of Senator Stone of Missouri. The full committee was instructed to assemble at 3 p. m. to-day, at which time the sub-committee expects to be able to report. The convention will be asked to report ready for presentation at that time with the idea of having it disposed of by 12 o'clock noon.

DENVER, Colo., July 8.—William J. Bryan's views as to what the Democratic national platform should contain are fully before the sub-committee charged by the convention with the work of drafting that document. Gov. Haskell of Oklahoma, chairman of the resolutions committee and of the sub-committee spent more than an hour during the early hours of the morning reading to the group of men who constitute the sub-committee what Mr. Bryan had written in the form of planks, and what he had telegraphed to the governor as suggestions for planks, the particular phraseology of which is left to the committee should it be deemed wise to incorporate the suggestions.

Bryan Vs Anti Injunction.
Mr. Bryan's views on the injunction plank as thus transmitted are that the plank should begin with the statement that the party resents any attempted restriction upon the judiciary of the country; that not only are the courts themselves created by law, but their jurisdiction and authority are defined by law, as well as their rules of procedure. This position of the party on this subject, in the platforms of 1906, 1900 and 1904 is to be endorsed; the further provision made that in contempt cases the trial is to be before any judge other than the one issuing the writ and, most important, the plank is to declare for the re-enactment of the federal law requiring notice to be given before such preliminary injunctions shall issue, precisely as it existed prior to 1874. Mr. Bryan made a subsequent suggestion for this plank to the effect that no injunction or restraining order shall remain in force for a period longer than three days and that the hearing on such order shall be before two judges.

Mr. Bryan also believes an expression should be made to the effect that circuit and district courts should not have the power to suspend the rights of the state so that the right of appeal in such cases should lie.

Emergency Circulation.

In his currency plank suggestion, Mr. Bryan asserts that the treasury funds were used as an emergency aid to force through congress a bill which has failed to give protection to the fifteen million depositors of the country. The belief is expressed that the needs of the commerce require an emergency currency; that such currency should be issued and controlled by the federal government, and loaned to national and state banks under proper guarantee.

"We favor the postal savings bank if the guarantee bank cannot be secured," is the termination of this proposed plank and Mr. Bryan made it clear to the committee that this qualifying language should be used from the endorsement of the postal savings bank proposition.

Misuse of Patronage.

Another plank which Mr. Bryan has suggested in confidence to the sub-committee, but concerning which he expresses some doubt as to the wisdom of its promulgation, is headed "The Misuse of Patronage." It "condemns as a violation of the spirit of our institutions the action of the chief executive to secure the nomination of one of his cabinet officers."

The plank continues: "To force a succession in the presidency is scarcely less repugnant than life tenure in that office, and tends to the establishment of a dynasty." The plank concludes with the statement that the Democratic party stands for the right of the people freely to select their officials; that the Democratic party stands for democracy, while the Republican party is the party of private monopoly.

Tariff Revision Statement.

On the tariff question the suggestion is that the position of the party be for revision on the basis of tariff for only

sufficient revenues to support the government, levied with special attention to the necessities of life, impartially as to all sections of the country, and so as not to afford monopolistic protection to any industry. The attitude of the Democrats in congress is to be endorsed with reference to the news print paper question."

Is for Adequate Navy.

On the subject of navy, Mr. Bryan cautions the committee to be careful not to endorse a "large navy." "An adequate navy," he says, "is as far as we can go." He has no objection to a plank endorsing state militia, but prefers it to be in the language of Thomas Jefferson on that subject—"A well disciplined militia is our best recognized defense."

If a plank could be drawn on the rights of the negro, that would be unanimously acceptable, Mr. Bryan would not object to it, but he would not want to force such a plank in the platform.

Other of Bryan's Suggestions.

Suggestions of Mr. Bryan which follow closely the Nebraska state platform relate to the planks on the consolidation of capital and labor; amendment to the anti trust law; the extension of the 8-hour law to include all government employees, as well as government contractors and subcontractors; a general employers' liability act; the separation of the department of labor, a bureau of mines and mining, and a department of public health with a competent physician at its head; the regulation of Asiatic immigration, and diplomatic understandings whereby greater respect shall be accorded abroad to an American passport; the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate states, and the welcoming of Oklahoma as a sister state; and for Porto Rico on a full territorial government; the reclamation of arid and swamp lands and the protection of the forests; the construction of the Panama canal and the development of the interior waterways; and the continuance of the pension policy; a guarantee of independence for the Philippine islands and a pledge not to use the navy for the collection of private debts; the public land plank is to declare a regard for the rights of the people of the states as well as for the general policy of the rights of the nation.

Mr. Bryan suggests the advisability of a plank setting forth the alleged extravagance of the Republican administration and pledging the Democratic party to economize; also a strong plank on campaign publicity. As to Alaska, his suggestion is that any declaration on which the Washington and Oregon members may agree upon will be satisfactory to him.

The New York Platform.

After Governor Haskell had read to the sub-committee, all of the suggestions and message from Mr. Bryan, Judge Alton B. Parker took the floor and read in detail the platform which had been drawn up by the members of the New York delegation and which has already been given publicity. Both sets of suggestions were received without discussion by members of the committee and no action was taken as to any of the planks.

Denounces Cannon's Methods.

Governor Swanson of Virginia, presented a plank entitled "the degeneracy of the house of representatives" which he read with the comment that he believed it would be a decidedly popular issue to bring to the front. The plank recited that the house had become, to be dominated absolutely by the speaker and pledged the party to such an amendment of its rules as would remedy the evil complained of. Mr. Swanson declared that there was not a congressional district in the country to which it had not been reported by its representative in congress that he was unable because of the position of the speaker to obtain results for the particular measure or measures he had advocated.

He said that no one could accomplish anything without the consent of the speaker. This he declared was nothing less than democracy. He demanded a change. The speech was applauded by the committee.

Plank on Coolie Labor.

Robert D. Inman of Oregon, presented a plank which is intended to cover the exclusion of Japanese coolie labor, of which the following is the text:

Oriental laborers are within our borders in vast and increasing numbers and are especially on the Pacific coast. They are being employed by the tens of thousands in every branch of labor, and thereby reducing wages and depriving our American citizens of the means of earning a living. We demand the speedy enactment of a law that will prevent further immigration of Oriental laborers into the United States.

The plank proposed by him was apparently received with much favor by the sub-committee and it is believed that it will go into the platform.

Ask for Naval Defense.

Mr. Inman also presented the following: "Our western coast has been woefully neglected in the matter of coast defenses. We believe that for the protection of our people and their vast and rapidly increasing commercial interest, on the Pacific coast, it is imperative that the Atlantic fleet, now stationed in Pacific waters, be there maintained in its present strength."

There have been several suggestions concerning the defense in the west and it soon became evident that considerable thought would be given to this subject before acting upon it.

Labor Leaders Heard.

The session of the sub-committee was preceded by an open hearing before the

full committee, during which John Mitchell, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, James Dugan of the same organization and H. R. Fuller of the railway trainmen were heard on the demands of labor, all relating to the injunction plank.

Negroes Present Case.

William T. Ferguson of Washington, D. C., secretary of the national negro political league, which he said contains 600,000 voters was given a special hearing during which he assured the committee that the party would have the support of the negroes providing they could receive assurance of fair treatment.

"We must know," he said, "that at any rate you will not treat us any worse than the Republicans do."

He was assured by members of the committee that under Democratic rule negroes would be treated like other citizens.

By 11 o'clock the committee had completed its preliminary work and settled down to work in real earnest. It was decided at that time to take up the planks of the platform serially, and Alton B. Parker, spoke in support of a proposition to adopt the preamble of the New York declaration.

STATE AID FOR ROAD BUILDING.

Cost Should be Shared by All Those Benefiting.

There is no argument needed in these days to convince any one of the value of good roads to a community. Every intelligent person realizes that good roads are of a financial value to a community. They raise the value of land, make possible a ready access to market and thereby encourage the growing of higher price of products on the farms; they make more prosperous farmers and more business, therefore, for the villages and cities and railroads, which depend upon the farmers either directly or indirectly for a large share of their trade.

In addition to the very considerable financial benefit which good roads bring to a community there is another and far greater benefit which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. This larger benefit consists in the increased ease of getting about, and the consequent improvement in social and educational conditions.

So many and so obvious are the advantages of good roads that few persons have the temerity to claim that our present poor roads are more desirable or more suited to our conditions.

Then what is the question which occasions all this discussion of good roads? It is the question of who shall pay.

The logical answer to this question is every person or corporation that is benefited.

The present system of paying for roads in this state is unjust in that it requires the farmer alone to pay for the roads which benefit all other business in the state. Every city and village merchant who has a former trade knows what a considerable effect the condition of the roads has on his business. Every commission merchant who buys from farmers and ships away to large markets knows how road conditions affect his business and the business of the railroad he ships over.

All these are benefited by good roads, and all these should help pay for them. There will be other statements of this situation here. If you are interested watch for them.

International Pedagogy.

On the theory that education, like art, is universal in its scope, there will be no objections to the new policy of an exchange of teachers and university professors between different countries.

This interchange has greatly increased during the last two years. German professors originated the idea and secured government aid. There is now a regular exchange of teachers and professors between Germany, France and England. The United States will soon be included.

The department of instruction at Berlin is now negotiating with the trustees of the Carnegie foundation for an annual interchange of teachers. The Germans will send as many teachers to our colleges or high schools as we send American teachers to them. The object is the same in each case—to teach the opposite language and methods of education by means of conversation.

The late President Harper of the University of Chicago was a pioneer in international pedagogy. He impressed specialists in the higher branches, from European universities, into the service of American students. This has developed into reciprocal lecture courses by the savants of both countries.

The effects upon cosmopolitan education of this new policy are far-reaching. Not only are the best pedagogical standards held up for emulation, but the student bodies get the advantage of different points of view. There is a catholicity in education that overleaps the barriers of nationality.

If modern governments are but a reflection of history with amendments to suit the world's advanced ideas, it is obvious that international barriers have no real place in education.

Juices to Preserve.

While cooking early fruits, berries, and the like, remember that the small quantities of juice can be boiled, skimmed and bottled for winter use. Berry juices would be excellent to add to mince pies or would be useful for making juicy marmalades. Sweeten the juice, boil vigorously and pour boiling hot into bottles. Cork each bottle as it is filled and dip into hot boiling wax until one inch of the bottle neck is covered. Remember to place a heavy wire in the mouth of the bottle before inserting the cork; for it is later used for drawing out the cork.

HOT TIME IN THE COUNCIL

Interests of Executive Scholey as Brewery Agent and Mayor Clash—Turbulent Scenes Enacted.

KENOSHA, July 8.—The interests of Matthias J. Scholey, brewery agent, and those of M. J. Scholey, mayor, clashed for the first time at the meeting of the common council and as a result the most turbulent scenes ever seen in a council chamber in Kenosha resulted. Before the meeting was declared adjourned by the mayor the police force with the patrol wagon had been sent out to bring Ald. O'Brien to the meeting. Ald. O'Brien had bitterly opposed the taking into the saloon district territory in which the mayor has established a saloon and for which he was seeking a license.

After a bitter personal debate between the two men the ordinance to extend the limit was lost, and then the mayor made a bitter attack on a \$20,000 contract providing for public improvements granted by a former council and declared that he would notify the contractor that the contract was void. At this Mr. O'Brien slipped out of the council chamber. As soon as Scholey discovered that the alderman was missing he directed a search by the police, and notwithstanding that more than a quorum was present he refused to allow the meeting to proceed until Mr. O'Brien had been brought back. The police were unable to find the alderman and the council finally adjourned in a turmoil.

It is claimed that the fight is only the opening of a bitter struggle between two factions of the Democratic party in Kenosha, and it looks as if the business of the city will be tied up for weeks with the contest.

BOOM ON IN SMALL FRUIT

Number of Racine County Parties Planting Orchards—Twenty-six Acres Tract for Purpose Changes Hands.

The growing of fruit in this vicinity is growing more and more to have a part in the local industries and property owners are coming to take advantage of the ideal climatic conditions for growing certain fruits. As a result of this is that smaller farms are now in greater demand than the old farms on which the smaller crops, as fruits and vegetables were neglected. J. Z. Collier yesterday sold to August Wilson of College avenue a twenty-six acre tract just east of Corliss, for the Wechsberg Brothers. This land will be devoted entirely to truck gardening. P. J. Kennedy of this city has also purchased a five acre piece at Corliss, for a cherry orchard. Other real estate agents report a tendency to divide up farms into small tracts on which a finer grade of farming is made to produce as large profits as a one or two hundred acre farm formerly did.

CUNNINGHAM URGED

TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR.
MADISON, Wis., July 8.—Former Secretary of State T. J. Cunningham of Chippewa Falls, who is in Madison on business, said last night that he had received a large number of letters and telegrams from friends in various parts of the state urging him to become a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor, but would not decide the matter until he had consulted some of his friends and advisers.

He believed that he would not have any announcement to make until after the Wisconsin delegation returns from the national convention at Denver. He acknowledged that he felt pleased over the fact that many Democrats in the state have expressed a desire to have him become a candidate for the nomination.

MATRIMONIAL.

Van Rooy Timmers.

The marriage of Miss Harriet Van Rooy of Appleton to William H. Timmers of this city took place this morning at the Catholic church of Appleton. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Van Rooy of 844 Fair street, Appleton, and the young couple were tendered a handsome reception at their home following the ceremony. The groom is in the employ of the Journal in this city and is well known and liked here. Mr. and Mrs. Timmers will reside at 1518 Milwaukee avenue, where the groom has fitted up a cozy little home. They will be at home after August 1st.

Mistaken Identity.

This nature story is told by a Philadelphia bird fancier: "A Nicetown man came in the other day to tell me of a gray African parrot I had trained for him. He said that they kept the bird in the nursery, where it showed the most remarkable liking for the baby. It was especially interested in the baby's morning bath. All through the operation of filling the little tub, undressing the tiny child, scrubbing it and so on, the parrot on its perch squawked and flapped its wings in the greatest excitement and delight."

"Well, one day the parrot was removed to the kitchen while the nursery was being papered. It passed several hours in the kitchen quietly, then all of a sudden it uttered a succession of piercing shrieks. 'Oh, the baby! Oh, the poor, dear baby!' it screamed, over and over again in accents of terror and despair."

"The entire household rushed to the kitchen. The parrot on its perch flapped its wings and tugged at its chain, while it watched with frantic eyes the cook preparing a little sucking pig for the roasting pan."

COOPER MAY BE SPEAKER

WISCONSIN CONGRESSMAN URGED TO BE CANDIDATE.

Is Urged to Continue Fight Against Present Autocratic Rule as Matter of Principle—Move is Result of Stand Against Cannon Last Session.

MILWAUKEE, July 8.—The Milwaukee Journal says:

Congressman Henry Allen Cooper, Racine, is being urged by prominent Wisconsin Republicans to become a candidate for speaker of the next house of representatives against Uncle Joe, even if he does not muster a dozen votes.

It has been pointed out to him that as a matter of principle he should continue the fight against the present autocratic rule of the speaker and against the present rules of the house which make representative government a mockery.

This movement comes as a result of the bold stand taken by Congressman Cooper and Nelson in their protest against the arbitrary rulings of the speaker in the last session.

GRAY TENDING TO BUSINESS.

Unmoved by Efforts to Have Him Nominated at Denver.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 8.—Judge George Gray, unmoved by the efforts of his friends at Denver to have him nominated for president or of Mr. Bryan's friends to have him nominated for vice president, is quietly attending to official business at his office in the federal building today. The preparation of judicial opinions in several pending cases engaged his attention, and he will be busy all day.

He has made no public declaration since his message to the Associated Press last week in regard to the vice presidency in which he said that under no circumstances would he accept such a nomination if it should be made.

OBITUARY.

Drury.

Mrs. A. C. Drury, one of the pioneers of Racine county, died yesterday at 3:30 p. m. at the home of her daughter Mrs. Frank Colby at Durand, Ill., after a brief illness, aged 79 years.

Deceased was born in Bedfordshire, England, and with her husband came to Racine County in 1851, and for nearly all these years has resided in this vicinity. Her husband died some twenty-five years ago. She leaves two sons and six daughters; J. C. Drury of Union Grove; Walter Drury of Milwaukee; Mrs. Sarah MacMurtrey of Blair, Neb.; Frank Colby of Durand, Ill.; Mrs. A. P. Colby of Onion Grove; Mrs. John Phelps and Mrs. Geo. Wheeler of Milwaukee; and Mrs. Spencer Hall of this city. The funeral will be held from the residence of Mrs. Spencer Hall, 1401 Park avenue, but the time will be announced later.

Deceased was a member of Union Grove Chapter Eastern Star and during her long residence had made a host of warm friends who will be pained to learn of her demise and extend to her family their deepest sympathy.

Supreme Court Vacancies.

Milwaukee Sentinel: Senator Spooner recently, in characterizing Taft as "an ideal man for the presidency," called attention to the fact that the next president will probably be called upon to make several appointments to the Supreme bench.

It is a most important point for consideration.

The way in which those vacancies will be filled may be a matter of vast moment to our institutions, now that all sorts of radical and revolutionary "isms" are in the air. Against legislation embodying such subversive proposals the national constitution as interpreted by the Supreme court is the last rock of safety.

Mr. Bryan has evinced a disposition to pack the Supreme court in the interest of proposals already declared unconstitutional. Taft is not that kind of a man. The point in question is attracting much attention among professional and business men. To quote, for instance, Mr. Seligman of New York:

"Taft is a great candidate. He is a greater man than we have yet had an opportunity of seeing. His judicial experience will stand him in good stead when he comes to the presidency, for he will probably have from two to four vacancies to fill on the bench of the Supreme court of the United States, and there could not be a better man to perform that office than Taft."

The certainty that Mr. Taft would fill these Supreme bench vacancies wisely and according to the broad standards of general fitness is not the least of the many reasons why the sober sense and conservatism of the country should cast its vote for him.

Women Are Born Advisers.

Philadelphia Telegraph: Woman was brought into the world to be man's helpmate; not his slave, not his subordinate, not his servant, not his retainer—none of these, but a being of like rank, having complementary powers of mind and soul to his own, so that united they should form a perfect whole. Where has his virility of brain and sinew, his vigor of his labor, and where he has reason and judgment, the Creator has implanted in her that rare faculty of perception which science calls intuition or instinct to point the way when his reason and judgment fail.

Congressman Burton is convinced confidence must be developed to a higher degree; that exists more laudable ambition than the acquisition of mere wealth. Theodore hits it exactly.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

The British national debt originated in the reign of William III, whose first loan was obtained in 1694.

It is estimated that New Zealand has an available coal supply of 1,200,000,000 tons, of which not more than 20,000,000 tons have been touched.

It is computed that the dew falling in England is equal to five inches of rain each year.

The Canadian government spent \$6,000,000 between 1896 and 1897 advertising the advantages of living and working in Canada, and inviting immigrants to the dominion.

So lately as 1813 the British East India company decided that trade with Japan was not worth cultivating.

Metamorphosis vary in size from mere grains of sand to several tons, and consist for the most part of iron and nickel, but no fewer than twenty-four terrestrial elements have been found in them.

Since the United States government began to patronize expositions down to the Jamestown fair, congress has appropriated a total of \$28,752,251 for world's fairs, of which only \$485,000 has been spent west of the Rocky mountains, on the Lewis and Clark exposition.

Though in a number of states of the union women lawyers have ceased to be a novelty, there are still large sections of the country including portions of the progressive west, where there has been no feminine invasion of the legal profession.

Emperor William is to present a life-size portrait of himself to Emperor Joseph of Austria as a jubilee gift, and there is competition among German painters for a prize which the kaiser has offered for the best portrait.

A trade paper estimates that the south sells annually to Northern markets \$100,000,000 worth of vegetables and fruit.

Princess Friedrich Leopold, the sister of the German emperor, has unusual musical talent and has some meritorious work as a composer.

Senator Thomas S. Martin of Virginia, 81 years of age, rarely makes a speech, yet he is known as one of the most influential men on the Democratic side.

A bottle of whisky was recently sold for \$30 at Okakne, New Zealand, which is forty miles from the nearest saloon. One man bought two large "nips" for \$5 each, and the remaining contents of the bottle were put up for auction and knocked down for \$20.

Although Francis has had compulsory education for about twenty-five years, the percentage of illiterates reaches the high figure of 40 per 1,000 men, and 60 per 1,000 women.

Edison has practically eliminated meat from his diet, with noticeably good results. And he, too, regrets that he did not make the great discovery fifty years ago.

Thomas A. Edison is the latest prominent man to come to the conclusion that nearly all the serious diseases of the stomach are the result of overloading the digestive organs.

Senator Joseph F. Johnston of Alabama, 65 years of age, was four times wounded in the civil war.

Princess Mary of Wales, age 10, is a depositor in the Postoffice Savings bank, and is said to be giving the promise of much acumen and ability in the management of her independent estate.

Manchuria already receives 1,000 cable messages a day from Japan. The doubling of the cables is probable.

A 25,000 horsepower rolling mill engine installed in the Sharon (Pa.) plant of the Carnegie Steel company, is the largest steam engine in the world and weighs 350 tons without foundation plates and flywheel.

China's mineral resources are to be developed. The Chinese government has ordered the immediate establishment of a department of mines in each of the seventeen provinces.

Due to many swindles perpetrated recently through forged and stolen letters of introduction, a card of photographic identification, invented by a Pittsburg man has become popular in that city.

Large shipments of Jersey and Guernsey cattle are being made to the United States. Competition among buyers has been keen, calves bringing \$250, cows over \$800, and one bull \$5,000.

In European armies portable field kitchens are being tried, and in wars the soldiers will be fed with hot, freshly cooked meals during actual battle.

The fossil remains of a Plesiosaurus have been unearthed at Talcahuano bay, Chile. The body of this marine reptile of bygone age was forty-five feet long.

The total value of the telegraph and telephone line poles used in this country during 1906 was \$9,471,171.

Straightest of all rivers in the world is the Lena of Northern Siberia. It runs for nearly 800 miles with hardly a curve. So far as known at present the greyhound is the fastest animal on earth.

Miss Leonora O'Reilly, organizer of the Women's Trade Unions league, estimates that there are between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 working women in the United States.

A new monthly postal service across the Sahara has just been established. The messengers are mounted on camels.

INTERESTED IN DEMOCRATS.

TOKIO, July 8.—There is great anxiety here to know the results of the Democratic national convention in America.

Still would W. J. Bryan accept a contribution from one J. W. Bailey of Texas as dollars of swollen wealth gained from kindly assistance of predatory corporations.

IMPALED ON FORK HANDLE

LOUIS STALLBAUM MEETS HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Slipped from Hay Stack Upon Tool, Wooden Handle of Which Entered Body, Mangling Internal Organs and Causing Painful and Lingering Death.

Louis Stallbaum, one of the best known young men in the town of Norway met death yesterday in a horrible form as the result of a most peculiar accident at 5:30 Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Stallbaum was at work on his father's farm stacking hay. He had just about finished topping one stack when the top started to slide carrying the unfortunate young man with it. In order to give free hand to save himself he threw the pitchfork down the stack, and it landed the times in the ground. Unfortunately the hay with Stallbaum on it slid right on to the fork and the body of the young man was impaled on the handle. Help was immediately at hand and doctors were summoned from North Cape and Waterford.

Deceased was 33 years old and was the son of Mr. Fred Stallbaum one of the most prominent farmers in Norway. It is needless to say that not only the members of the family but the entire neighborhood is prostrated over the sad occurrence, for Louis was a popular young man and held in the highest esteem by all who knew him.

Pierced by Fork Handle.

Late this afternoon Dr. Hanson of North Cape was reached by phone and he states that the accident was one of the most distressing that has come under his care. The particulars according to the doctor were practically as stated above, the fork handle entering the rectum, and lacerating the bowels and internal organs in frightful shape. As soon as possible Drs. Malone, of Waterford, and Dr. Hanson of North Cape were summoned and though the young man was still alive and everything possible was done the injuries were of such a nature that nothing could save his life and he expired at two o'clock this morning.

What makes the fatal accident the more lamentable is that Louis was the only son, the father and mother and four sisters surviving.

PRESIDENTIAL INTEGRITY.

United States Executives' Records Unparalleled in Other Nations.

New York World: Grover Cleveland was reported to be a very rich man when he left the White House. It was charged by Populist and Bryanite orators that he had accumulated a fortune of fully \$5,000,000 while in office. That he died comparatively poor effectively refutes a slander as persistent as it was malignant

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM FOR 1908

Following is the platform adopted by the Democratic convention at Denver early this morning:

Preamble—We, the representatives of the Democracy of the United States in national convention assembled, reaffirm our belief in, and pledge our loyalty to, the principles of the party.

We rejoice at the increasing signs of an awakening throughout the country. The various investigations have traced graft and political corruption to the representatives of predatory wealth, and laid bare the unscrupulous methods by which they have debauched elections and preyed upon a defenseless public through the subservient officials whom they have raised to place and power.

The conscience of the nation is now aroused to free the government from the grip of those who have made it a business asset of the favor-seeking corporations; it must become again a people's government, and be administered in all its departments according to the Jeffersonian maxim of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

"Shall the people rule?" is the overshadowing issue which manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion.

The Anti-Injunction Plank—The courts of justice are the bulwark of our liberties, and we yield to none in our purpose to maintain their dignity. Our party has given to the bench a long line of distinguished judges who have added to the respect and confidence in which this department must be jealously maintained. We resent the attempt of the Republican party to raise a false issue respecting the judiciary. It is an unjust reflection upon a great body of our citizens to assume that they lack respect for the courts.

"It is the function of the courts to interpret the laws which the people create, and if the laws appear to work economic, social or political injustice, it is our duty to change them."

"The only basis upon which the integrity of our courts can stand is that of unswerving justice and protection of life, personal liberty and property. If judicial processes may be abused, we should guard them against abuse."

Experience has proved the necessity of a modification of the present law relating to injunctions, and we reiterate the pledge of our national platform of 1896 and 1904 in favor of the measure which passed the United States senate in 1896, but which a Republican congress has ever since refused to enact relating to contempt in federal courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt. Questions of judicial practice have arisen especially in connection with industrial disputes. We demand that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality. And that injunction should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved.

"The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgement of the right of wage earners and producers to organize for the protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions to the end that such labor organizations and their members should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade. We favor the eight hour day on all government work."

"We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law by congress as far as the federal jurisdiction extends, for a general employers' liability act covering injuries to the body or loss of life of employees."

"We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law creating a department of labor, represented separately in the president's cabinet which department shall include the subject of mines and mining."

Tariff—We welcome the belated promise of tariff reform now affected by the Republican party in tardy recognition of the righteousness of the Democratic position on this question; but those people cannot safely trust the execution of this promise to a party which is so deeply obligated to the highly protected interests as is the Republican party. We call attention to the significant fact that the promised relief was postponed until after the coming election—after election to succeed in which the Republican party must have that same support from the beneficiaries of the high protective tariff as it has always heretofore received from them; and to the further fact that during years of uninterrupted power no action whatever has been taken by the Republican congress to correct the admittedly existing tariff inequities.

We favor immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of important duties. Articles entering into competition with trust-controlled products should be placed upon the free list, and material reductions should be made in the tariff upon the necessities of life, especially upon articles competing with such American manufactures as are sold abroad more cheaply than at home; and graduate reductions should be made in such other schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a revenue basis.

Existing duties have given to the manufacturers of paper a shelter behind which they have organized combinations to raise the price of pulp and of paper, thus imposing a tax upon the spread of knowledge.

We demand the immediate repeal of the tariff on pulp, paper, lumber, timber and logs and that these articles be placed upon the free list.

Arbitrary Power of Speaker—The house of representatives was designed by the fathers of the constitution to be the popular branch of our government, responsive to the public will.

The house of representatives, as controlled in recent years by the Republican party, has ceased to be a deliberative and legislative body, responsive to the will of a majority of its members, but has come under the absolute domination of the speaker, who has entire control of its deliberations and powers of legislation.

We have observed with amazement the popular branch of our federal govern-

ment helpless to obtain either the consideration or enactment of measures desired by a majority of its members.

Legislative government becomes a failure when one member in the person of the speaker is more powerful than the entire body.

We demand that the house of representatives shall again become a deliberative body, controlled by a majority of the speaker's representatives and not by the speaker, and we pledge ourselves to adopt such rules and regulations to govern the house of representatives as will enable a majority of its members to direct its deliberations and control legislation.

Publicity of Campaign Contributions—We demand federal legislation forever terminating the partnership which has existed between corporations of the country and the Republican party, under the expressed or implied agreement that in return for the contribution of great sums of money wherewith to purchase elections they should be allowed to continue substantially unmolested in their efforts to encroach upon the rights of the people.

Any reasonable doubt as to the existence of this relation has been forever dispelled by the sworn testimony of witnesses examined in the insurance investigation in New York, and the open admission unchallenged by the Republican national committee of a single individual, that he himself at the personal request of the Republican candidate for the presidency raised over a quarter of a million dollars to be used in a single state during the closing hours of the last campaign. In order that this practice shall be stopped for all time, we demand the passage of a statute punishing with imprisonment any officer of a corporation who shall either contribute on behalf of, or consent to the contribution by, a corporation of any money or thing of value to be used in furthering the election of a president or vice president of the United States or of any member of the congress thereof.

We denounce the action of the Republican party, having complete control of the federal government, for its failure to pass the bill introduced in the last congress to compel the publication of the names of contributors and the amounts contributed toward campaign funds, and point to the evidence of their insincerity when they sought by an absolutely irrelevant and impossible amendment to defeat the passage of the bill. As a further evidence of their intention to conduct the campaign in the coming contest with vast sums of money wrested from favor-seeking corporations, we call attention to the fact that the Republican national convention at Chicago refused when the plank was presented to it to declare against such practices.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law preventing any corporation contributing to a campaign fund and any individual from contributing an amount above a reasonable maximum and providing for the publication before election of such contributions.

The Plank Arent Railroads—We assert the right of congress to exercise complete control over interstate commerce and the right of each state to exercise just as complete control over commerce within its borders.

We demand enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission as may be necessary to compel the railroads to perform their duties as common carriers.

We favor the efficient supervision and rate regulation of railroads engaged in interstate commerce. To this end, we recommend the physical valuation of the railroads by the interstate commerce commission, such valuation to take into consideration the original cost of construction and all elements of value that will render the valuation made fair and just. We favor such legislation as will prohibit the railroads from engaging in business which brings them into competition with their shippers, also legislation which will assure such reduction in transportation rates as conditions will permit, care being taken to avoid reduction that would compel a reduction of wages, prevent adequate services, or do injustice to legitimate investments.

We hereby approve the laws prohibiting the pass and the rebate and we favor any further necessary regulation to restrain and prevent such abuses.

We favor legislation as will increase the power of the interstate commerce commission, giving to it the initiative with reference to rates and transitive charges put into effect by the interstate commerce commission, and permitting the interstate commerce commission on its own initiative to declare a rate illegal as being more than should be charged for such service. That the present law relating thereto is inadequate by reason of the fact that the interstate commerce commission is without power to fix or investigate a rate until complaint has been made to it by the shipper.

We further declare that all agreements of traffic or other associations of railway agents affecting interstate rates, service or classification shall be unlawful unless filed with and approved by the interstate commerce commission.

We favor the enactment of a law giving to the interstate commerce commission the power to inspect proposed railroad tariff rates or schedules before they shall take effect, and if they be found to be unreasonable, to initiate an adjustment thereof.

Rights of the States—Believing, with Jefferson, "in the support of the state governments in all their rights as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwark against anti-Republican tendencies," and in "the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad," we are opposed to the centralization implied in these suggestions, now frequently made, that the powers of the general government should be extended by judicial construction. There is no twilight zone between the nation and the state in which exploiting interests can take refuge from both; and it is as necessary that the federal government shall exercise the powers delegated to it as it is that the state governments shall use the authority reserved to them, but we insist that federal remedies for the regulation of interstate commerce and for the prevention of private monopoly shall

be added to, not substituted for, state remedies.

Economy in Administration—The Republican congress in the session just ended has made appropriations amounting to \$1,008,000,000, exceeding the total for the past fiscal year by \$80,000,000, and leaving a deficit of more than \$80,000,000 for the fiscal year. We denounce the needless waste of the people's money which has resulted in this appalling increase as a shameful violation of all prudent conditions of government as no less than a crime against the millions of workmen and women from whose earnings the great proportion of these colossal sums must be extorted through excessive tariff exactions and other indirect methods. It is not surprising that, in the face of this shocking record, the Republican platform contains no reference to economical administration or promise thereof in the future. We demand that a stop be put to this frightful extravagance and insist upon the strictest economy in every department compatible with frugal and efficient administration.

Office-Holders—Coincident with the enormous increase in expenditures is a like addition to the number of office-holders. During the last year 23,784 were added, costing \$16,136,000, and in the last six years of the Republican administration the total number of new offices created, aside from many commissions, has been 90,319, entailing an additional expenditure of nearly \$70,000,000, as against only 10,279 new offices created under the Cleveland and McKinley administrations, which involved an expenditure of only \$6,000,000. We denounce this great and growing increase in the number of office-holders as not only unnecessary and wasteful but also clearly indicating a deliberate purpose on the part of the administration to keep the Republican party in power at public expense by thus increasing the number of its retainers and dependents. Such procedure we declare to be no less dangerous and corrupt than the open purchase of votes at the polls.

Banking—The panic of 1907, coming without any legitimate excuse, when the Republican party had for a decade been in complete control of the federal government, furnishes additional proof that it is either unwilling or incompetent to protect the interests of the general public. It has so linked the country to Wall street that the syndicate sins of the speculators are visited upon the whole people. While refusing to restore the wealth producers from spoliation at the hands of the stock gamblers and speculators in farm products, it has deposited treasury funds, without interest and without competition, in favorite banks. It has used an emergency force which it is largely responsible to force through congress a bill changing the basis of bank currency and inviting market manipulation, and has failed to give to the 15,000,000 depositors of the country protection in their savings.

We believe that in so far as the needs of commerce require an emergency currency, such currency should be issued, controlled by the federal government and loaned on adequate security to national and state banks. We pledge ourselves to legislation under which the national bank shall be required to establish a guarantee fund for the prompt payment of the depositors of any insolvent national bank under an equitable system which shall be available to all state banking institutions wishing to use it.

We favor a postal savings bank, if the guaranteed bank cannot be secured, and that it be constituted so as to keep the deposited money in the community where it is established. But we condemn the policy of the Republican party in providing postal savings banks under a plan of conduct by which they will aggregate the deposits of rural communities, and redeposit the same while under government charge in the banks of Wall street, thus depleting the circulating medium of the producing regions and unjustly favoring the speculative markets.

Misuse of Patronage—We condemn, as a violation of the spirit of our institutions, the action of the present chief executive in using the patronage of his high office to secure the nomination of one of his cabinet officers. A forced succession in the presidency is scarcely less repugnant to public sentiment than is life tenure in that office. No good intention on the part of the executive and no virtue in the one selected can justify the establishment of a dynasty. The right of the people to freely select their officials is inalienable and cannot be delegated.

Protection of American Citizens—We pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and lawful protection of our citizens at home and abroad and to use all proper methods to secure for them, whether native born or naturalized, and without distinction of race or creed, the equal protection of law and the enjoyment of all rights and privileges open to them under our treaty; and if, under existing treaties, the right of travel and sojourn is denied to American citizens or recognition is withheld from American passports by any country on the ground of race or creed, we favor prompt negotiations with the governments of such countries to secure the removal of these unjust discriminations.

We demand that all over the world a duly authorized passport issued by the government of the United States to an American citizen shall be proof of the fact that he is an American citizen and shall entitle him to the treatment due him as such.

Water Ways—Water furnishes the cheapest means of transportation and the national government, having the control of navigable waters, should improve them to their fullest capacity. We earnestly favor the immediate adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for improving every water course for navigation, which is justified by the needs of commerce, and, to secure that end, we favor, when practicable, the connection of the great lakes with the navigable rivers and the Gulf, through the Mississippi river, and the navigable rivers with each other, and the rivers, bays and sounds of our coasts with each other by artificial canals, with a view to perfecting a system of inland water-ways, to be navigated by vessels of standard draught.

We favor the co-ordination of the various services of the government connected with water ways in one service, for the purpose of aiding in the completion

of such a system of inland water ways, and we favor the creation of a fund ample for continuous work, which shall be conducted under the direction of a commission of experts to be authorized by law.

Philippines—We condemn the experiment in imperialism as an inexcusable blunder which has involved us in an enormous expense, brought us weakness instead of strength, and laid our nation open to the charge of abandoning a fundamental doctrine of self-government. We favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine islands as soon as a stable government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us as we guarantee the independence of the Cuba, until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other powers. In recognizing the independence of the Philippines our government should retain such land and sea power as may be necessary for coaling stations and naval bases.

Income Tax—We favor an income tax as part of our revenue system, and we urge the submission of a constitutional amendment specifically authorizing congress to levy and collect a tax upon individual and corporate incomes, to the end that wealth may bear its proportionate share of the burdens of the federal government.

Popular Election of Senators—We favor the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and regard this reform as the gateway to other national reforms.

Pan American Relations—The Democratic party recognizes the importance and advantage of developing closer ties of pan-American friendship and commerce between the United States and her sister nations of Latin America, and favors the taking of such steps, consistent with Democratic policies for better acquaintance, greater mutual confidence and larger exchange of trade, as will bring lasting benefit not only to the United States but to this group of American republics having constitutions, forms of government, ambitions and interests akin to our own.

Telegraph and Telephone—We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law to regulate the rates and services of telegraph and telephone companies engaged in the transmission of messages between the states under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission.

Civil Service—The laws pertaining to the civil service should be honestly and rigidly enforced to the end, that merit and ability shall be the standard of appointment and promotion rather than services rendered to a political party.

The Navy—The constitutional provision that a navy shall be provided and maintained means an adequate navy, and we believe that the interests of this country would be best served by having a navy sufficient to defend the coasts of this country and protect American citizens wherever their rights may be in jeopardy.

Asiatic Immigration—We favor full protection, by both national and state governments within their respective spheres, of all foreigners residing in the United States under treaty, but we are opposed to the admission of Asiatic immigrants who cannot be assimilated among our population, or whose presence among us would raise a race issue and involve us in diplomatic controversies with oriental powers.

Grazing Lands—The establishment of rules and regulations, if any such are necessary, in relation to free grazing upon the public lands outside of forest or other reservations, until the same shall eventually be disposed of should be left to the people of the states respectively in which such lands may be situated.

Arizona and New Mexico—The national Democratic party has for the last sixteen years labored for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate states of the federal Union, and realizing that each possesses every qualification to successfully maintain a separate state government, we favor the immediate admission of these territories as separate states.

Oklahoma—We welcome Oklahoma to the sisterhood of states and heartily congratulate her on the auspicious beginning of a great career.

Alaska and Porto Rico—We demand for the people of Alaska and Porto Rico the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of territorial form of government, and the officials appointed to administer the government of all our territories should be thoroughly qualified by previous bona fide residence.

Hawaii—We favor the application of principles of the land laws of the United States to our newly acquired territory, Hawaii, to the end that the public lands of that territory may be held and utilized for the benefit of bona fide home-owners.

Merchant Marine—We believe in the rebuilding of the American and merchant marine without new or additional burdens from the public and without bounties from the public treasury.

Health Bureau—We advocate the organization of all existing national public health agencies into a national bureau of public health, with such power over sanitary conditions connected with factories, mines, tenements, child labor and other such subjects as are properly within the jurisdiction of the federal government and do not interfere with the power of the states controlling public health agencies.

Panama Canal—We believe the Panama canal will prove of great value to our country and favor its speedy completion.

Agricultural and Mechanical Education—The Democratic party favors the extension of agricultural, mechanical and industrial education. We therefore, favor the establishment of district agricultural experiment stations, the second agricultural and mechanical colleges in the several states.

Post Roads—We favor federal aid to state and local authorities in the construction and maintenance of post roads.

Foreign Patents—We believe that where an American citizen holds a patent in a foreign country, he is compelled to manufacture under his patent within a certain time, similar restrictions should

be applied in this country to the citizen or subjects of such a country.

Pensions—We favor a generous pension policy, both as a matter of justice to the surviving veterans and their dependents and because it tends to relieve the country of the necessity of maintaining a large standing army.

Natural Resources—We repeat the demand for internal development and for the conservation of our natural resources contained in previous platforms, the enforcement of which Mr. Roosevelt has vainly sought from a reluctant party; and to that end we insist upon the preservation, protection and replacement of needed forests, the preservation of the public domain for homeseekers, the protection of the national resources in timber, coal, iron and oil against monopolistic control, the development of new ways for navigation and every other useful purpose, including the irrigation of arid lands, the reclamation of swamp lands, the clarification of streams, the development of water power and the preservation of electric power generated by this natural force from the control of monopoly; and to such end we urge the exercise of all powers, national, state and municipal, both separately and in cooperation.

We insist upon a policy of administration of our forest reserves which shall relieve it of the abuses which have arisen thereunder, and which shall, as far as practicable, conform to the police regulations of the several states where they are located, which shall enable homeseekers of right to occupy and acquire title to all portions thereof which are especially adapted to agriculture, and which shall furnish a system of timber sales available as well to the private citizen as to the larger manufacturer and consumer.

THE SAME FEELING EXISTS

Railroad Official Speaks for Lines of Country—Says Either Wage Reduction or Rate Increase.

NEW YORK, July 10.—That the railroads of the United States could not lower the wages of their employees without bringing on a strike which would paralyze the country for months, and that an increase in freight rates by the railroads in the west as well as in the east cannot be avoided if the railroads are to continue to meet the demands upon them, is the view expressed by E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. To this Mr. Ripley added that most of the railroads of this country are mere imitations of railroads, sentiment which has great interest coming as it does from the head of one of the foremost roads in the country.

Public Sentiment the Same.

Public sentiment toward the railroads, generally speaking, President Ripley said, "has not undergone any change for the better. Here and there some are found who express the view that public feeling has gone too far, but nothing tangible in the way of improved public sentiment has developed, nothing which might lead to the repeal of some of the laws affecting the railroads adversely. The railroads in the west have been considering the question of an increase in freight rates. I am in thorough accord in this matter with the position taken by Mr. W. C. Brown of the New York Central that wages will have to come down or rates be increased. But the wages of railroad employees could not be reduced without bringing on a strike which would paralyze the country for months. The only thing left seems to be to increase rates."

Roads Skimpily Built.

"The fact is that, with few exceptions, the railroads in this country are merely imitations of railroads. They are skimpily built and have all kinds of money spent for the protection of life and property, and to handle the business entrusted to them as the public demands that it shall be handled. For this new capital must be raised, and the only thing for those who use the railroads to do is to pay for all this or give up the use of the railroads. The consumer must pay the cost. An increase in net income to provide for this new capital is essential."

The Southern View of Taft.

Atlanta Constitution: While the Constitution and the Southern States, speaking by the large, maintain a political alignment antagonistic to Judge Taft, we risk few contradictions in stating that the dominant element in this section will view his nomination as the wisest and most acceptable choice that could have been made by his party so far as the interests of the South and the nation are concerned.

The affiliations of the Constitution and the Southern States are too well known to require elaboration. But should the Democratic party fail of success at the polls next November we believe observant Southerners well regard the accession of Judge Taft to the Presidency with confident complacency.

He has too often given earnestness of the national dimensions of his citizenship to fear that he would make a partisan or a sectional executive. Every utterance and every action of his public career have borne evidence to a mental and moral breadth and to wide human and economic sympathies that would make it impossible for him to be other than the tolerant, approachable President of the whole nation.

The Bargain.

Fliegende Blätter: Father—How do you like your new mamma, Elsie? Elsie—Well, I won't complain this time if you will let me choose the next one.

This world contains at least four mountains composed of almost solid iron ore. One is in Mexico, one in the United States, another in India and a fourth in Africa just below the Sudan.

RAYMOND GIRL BADLY HURT

Miss Effie Nelson Struck in Chin by Piece of Whistle Tree While Driving a Hay Rack.

Wednesday afternoon a very peculiar and what for a time was deemed a very serious accident, happened to Miss Effie Nelson, daughter of Hans Nelson of Raymond, Racine County. She was driving a hay rack attached to a single horse, on the farm of her grandfather, Nels Fredrickson, when the whistle tree suddenly split in two, one piece flying and striking her on the chin. The wood which was very sharp and pointed cut a very severe gash in her chin. She was found unconscious on the ground by the side of the implement; Dr. Hanson was quickly called and brought the young lady to, and dressed the cut, which in his opinion will heal in a short time but will leave a scar.

This is the second peculiar accident in this vicinity in the past week. Louis Stallbaum dying at his home in Norway from injuries received while pitching hay on his father's farm Tuesday.

NEW TRIAL IS ORDERED.

So Declared in the Case of Comfort vs. Ellinger.

Judge Belden in the circuit court today ordered a new trial in the suit brought by Francis V. Comfort against Albert Ellinger to collect several hundred dollars payment of an old attorney's fee. The suit was brought to the circuit court on a change of venue from the municipal court and was given a jury trial at the April term of court.

Comfort is an attorney from Stillwater, Minn. He sets forth that in 1902 Ellinger visited him and secured legal services valued at about \$200 in addition to the expenditure of considerable money by the counsel. At the trial in the municipal court, the plaintiff received a judgment amounting to \$252.41. The new trial was ordered today after payment of costs by the defendant.

OBITUARY.

Parks.

N. G. Parks, 64 years of age and a resident of Kenosha county for many years died very suddenly at the home of his son, Henry Parks on Rice avenue, Kenosha, just before eight o'clock Wednesday evening. Mr. Parks who lives at the village of Trevor in the town of Salem had come to the city several days ago for a visit with his son and had been in the best of health a few minutes before his sudden death.

The deceased was a veteran of the Civil war and was well known to the members of the Fred S. Lovell Post of the Grand Army. The remains were taken to the late residence of the deceased in Trevor yesterday afternoon and the funeral will be held there on Saturday morning with interment at Tarbell's Cemetery in the town of Bristol.

Morris.

A telegram was received by relatives in this city this morning to the effect that Mrs. Ellen J. Morris, widow of Lewis Morris, of 343 College avenue died at Minneapolis early this morning. The telegram did not state the cause nor give any particulars, except stating that the body would arrive in this city Saturday evening. A few days ago her son and two daughters were called to the above city by a telegram stating that their mother was seriously ill, and they reached there in time to be at her bedside. She went to Minneapolis to attend the wedding of a cousin, not being ill when she left Racine. Deceased was a daughter of the late Owen Williams, and lived her entire life in this city. Particulars of her death are expected to follow later.

Offered \$1 Bills for 95 Cents.

Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette: One-dollar bills marked down to 95 cents were the bargain a Main street clothes advertiser in his show window last week. One hundred bills of the denomination offered for sale were scattered about in the show window and 400 more were piled up near by. The manager of the store placed them there bright and early and then prepared for the great influx of bargain-hunters. He decided to place a limit on the amount that one person might buy, so that no one would be tempted to buy the market and take them all.

Strange to say, however, the market was dull. Passers-by whose attention attracted by the display of bank notes either hurried on after taking a look at the display or else studied them carefully, as though wondering how anyone had succeeded in making such a perfect counterfeit of a dollar bill, for they were too little to believe that they were real.

As a result, at the end of the day the clothes had sold only two of the bills. In disgust he gave up the attempt to gain a little advertising by such extravagant means, concluding, perhaps, that the people were not looking for such bona-fide bargains, but preferred rather to go to his competitors and buy dollar shirts marked "\$1.50 shirts today for \$1.25."

BARWIG FROM WISCONSIN.

Chosen One of the Committee to Notify the Nominee.

DENVER, Colo., July 10.—Byron Barwig is Wisconsin's delegate on the committee to notify Wm. J. Bryan of his nomination.

Speaking at the Royal Institution, London, Hon. R. J. Strutt said that in consequence of experiments he had come to the conclusion that there was radium in every rock of the earth's surface. The quantity of radium in the surface of the earth would be sufficient to account for the internal heat of the globe.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Akron (Ohio) Times: Looks as if the State might spend more fighting Night Riders than the whole Ohio tobacco crop will bring in the market.

Detroit Free Press: John Pierpont Morgan having made a doctor of laws, it would be interesting to know just what laws he intends to doctor.

Kansas City Star: President Castro, of Venezuela, is threatening to create more trouble for Uncle Sam. At least he is making overtures to resume friendly relations with this Government.

Indianapolis Star: When we consider that the Democratic party includes approximately half the numbers, the patriotism and the intelligence of the country, it is not a pleasant or a salutary thing that it cannot go before the people on issues of purely political character with the assurance that its enjoyment of power, as denoted by its present proposals or past record, will be beneficial to labor and capital as the continuance of the Republican party in power.

Washington Star: The manner in which a nominee receives the notification committee should never for an instant betray the fact that he has been sitting for days and nights with his ear at the telephone receiver.

Kansas City Star: Wall street, apparently has abandoned all hope of having a presidential candidate on any ticket this year for whom it can give more than two and-half cheers.

Washington Post: What is more delightful than a good spell between hot waves?

Omaha Bee: The editor of the Bee pleads guilty to the heinous offense of possessing a silk hat, and also a dress suit, and sometimes wearing them on proper occasions.

Cleveland Leader: Japan is going in strong for modernity. They kill the aborigines of Formosa with quick-firing guns, instead of the old and cruel flint-lock muskets.

Milwaukee Sentinel: Bermuda has passed a law prohibiting the use of all motor cars. This ought to convince the scorches that there are some people on this earth who object to being run down.

Baltimore News: As President Roosevelt's term draws to a close the "molly-coddle two-step" comes in vogue.

Madison Journal: Roosevelt is bound to be in a class by himself. After the fourth of next March he will be our only living ex-president.

Oshkosh Northwestern: The honorary degree of doctor of laws has just been conferred on ex-Senator Spooner by Yale university. At the same time it is difficult to believe that this will add any real distinction to the distinguished Wisconsin statesman and attorney, who has made his mark in public life and has now settled down to perform his duty to himself and his family.

Milwaukee News: Mr. Aylward so far is the only Democrat who has been brought out for the office of governor. It is to be hoped that Mr. Aylward's example in coming forward will be followed by other Democrats for other places on the ticket that a strong state ticket may result and the party placed in position to make an aggressive campaign.

St. Louis Globe Democrat: It is suggested that country houses should be painted soft greens, warm reds or cheerful whites or yellows instead of the drab and slate colors that "give the impression of cakes of ice." But isn't this effect a refreshing summer tint?

Detroit Free Press: If the locusts of Egypt obscured the sun, what will happen if airships ever come into common use? That writ of injunction should be monkeyed with in caution. We may need it to establish the right to daylight.

Detroit Free Press: "Taft and Sherman" will probably suit everybody but the campaign song writers, who are now confronted with the task of finding words to rhyme with Sherman.

St. Louis Globe Democrat: Mr. Bryan should understand that his party is welcome to all that the Republicans at Chicago omitted to do. The more he stocks up with this material the greater his troubles will be.

Boston Advertiser: It may be a great achievement for a balloon to travel at the rate of seventy-five miles per hour but what is the fun in skipping along at that rate when you cannot see the telegraph poles or constables whiz past. The pleasure in speed is in passing things that stand still or go slower.

Atlanta Journal: Prince de Sagan has decided that he can "exist" on his prospective wife's thousand dollars a day. He won't even have to go to Monte Carlo just for a little change.

Oshkosh Northwestern: If Grover Cleveland could hear all the pleasant things that are being said of him it would make him feel like forgiving the unkind critics of past years.

Green Bay Gazette: The small merchants are congratulating Taft on his nomination. When this class of Americans begins to send in congratulations it isn't a very far way to victory for the one receiving the good news.

Marquette Eagle-Star: A poem which lately appeared in the Commoner was entitled, "Over and over again." Why better fitted to dilate upon such a subject or inspire the muse in regard to it than William Jennings Bryan.

SIXTEEN SHIPS LEAVE 'FRISCO

SPLENDID SPECTACLE AS THE BIG-
GEST SHIPS OF NAVY DE-
PART FOR ASIA.

GIVEN BIG DEMONSTRATION

Aggregate Tonnage of 186,100 Will Av-
erage Ten Knots an Hour—Will Fol-
low Itinerary Which Will Bring Them
to Manila Oct. 1.

FINE RECEPTIONS ARRANGED

Residents of Hawaiian Islands, New
Zealand, Australian Ports, Yokohama,
Amoy and Cities of Philippines Will
Welcome Arrival—Elaborate Functions
Are Planned.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—A splendid
picture of America's fighting strength
on the sea was presented to-day when
the sixteen battleships of the Atlantic
fleet, led by the magnificent Connecticut
with Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry on
the bridge, headed out of the Golden
Gate and bathed their bows in the blue
Pacific. In imposing array they passed
beyond the headlands, out of the view of
the thousands of cheering watchers on
shore and started fairly on the long voy-
age through five seas from San Francis-
co to Hampton Roads—a striking de-
monstration of the power and efficiency
of the United States navy.

Sixteen battleships were in the line,
divided into four divisions, and two
squadrons. In the first division of the
first squadron were the flagship of Rear
Admiral Sperry, the Connecticut, and
her sister ships, the Kansas, Minnesota
and Vermont. This division, as well as
the entire fleet is under the immediate
command of Rear Admiral Sperry.

Second Under Wainwright.

The second division of the first squad-
ron is commanded by Acting Admiral
Richard Wainwright, and consists of the
flagship Georgia, and her sister ships,
the Nebraska, New Jersey and Rhode
Island. Rear Admiral William H. Emory
commands the second squadron and third
division. The Virginia, Ohio and Mis-
souri also are in this division. The
fourth division, under the command of
Acting Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder,
is made up of the flagship Wisconsin and
the Illinois, Kearsarge, and Kentucky.
The Nebraska and Wisconsin formerly
of the Pacific fleet, have taken the places
of the Maine and Alabama of the Atlantic
fleet which are enroute to Hampton
Roads as a special service squadron.

The fleet auxiliaries preceded the bat-
tleships by a week, and are now nearing
Honolulu, where they will unload sup-
plies and sail away for New Zealand be-
fore the arrival of the fleet at Honolulu.

Tonnage of 186,100.

The battleships which sailed to-day on
the longest voyage ever undertaken by
such a powerful fleet during which they
will completely encircle the world, from
Hampton Roads to Hampton Roads, have
a total tonnage of 186,100 tons. The
fleet is capable of steaming on an av-
erage of ten knots an hour under any sea
conditions, and is following an itinerary
which will bring the ships to Manila on
October 1, 1909. The complete route
from Manila to Hampton Roads has not
yet been definitely announced, but it is
expected that the fleet will arrive at its
ultimate destination during the latter
part of February, 1909, when it will be
joined at Hampton Roads by most of
the other ships of the American navy
than on the Atlantic coast, and this
great fleet of vessels—greater even than
that which gathered in San Francisco
Bay on the morning of May 6th, and
greater than the one that assembled at
Hampton Roads December 16, when the
present record-breaking voyage began
and where it will again be reviewed by
President Roosevelt just prior to his go-
ing out of office.

Reception at Honolulu.

The fleet is scheduled to arrive at Ho-
nolulu July 16. Residents of that remote
possession of the United States have pre-
pared a magnificent and fitting reception
to the officers and men, which will be
of the nature of a reception and a be-
laid Fourth of July celebration combined.
It will be the first special entertainment
of the fighting men since Puget Sound
cities delighted to do them honor, and
preparations have been making for
months at Honolulu that no pleasing
feature shall be lacking.

Thence to New Zealand.

After a stay of one week in Honolulu,
the fleet will proceed to Auckland, New
Zealand. It is by special invitation of
the New Zealand government that the
American ships go there, and at this
port the "Yankee" sailors will receive
their first greeting from foreign people
since leaving South America. This greet-
ing will be particularly cordial and the
entertainment arranged for officers and
men promises to be magnificent. The
fact that this greeting will come at the
end of the longest leg of the voyage
around the world, when the men are
worn by a stretch of seventeen suc-
cessful days out of sight of land, will tend
to make it all the more welcome.

Will Spend Half Million.

Perhaps the greatest of all the enter-
tainments to be given the men of the

fleet in any foreign city, however, will
be waiting their arrival at Sydney, the
great port of Australia, where the war-
ships, after leaving Auckland on August
15, will arrive on August 20. Half a
million dollars is the sum the govern-
ment of Australia and the people of
Sydney have appropriated for the enter-
tainment of the American sailors. Var-
ied and many are the measures the Aus-
tralians have planned and placed in store
for them, during the nine days of their
stay at that port. The government will
take an active part in these entertain-
ments, those in the official life of the
Colony, vying with private citizens in
efforts to display their hospitality. A
series of elaborate social functions for
the officers, and parades and excursions
and sports for the enlisted men com-
prise the program.

In Philippines by October.

Manila and Albany are two other
ports of Australia where the fleet will
stop, and where open-handed hospitali-
ty, and lavish entertainment will be
given the men. From the port of Al-
bany the fleet will steam on September 17
for Manila, and it will arrive in these
American waters, the last home port un-
til Hampton Roads, on October 1.

The reception to be accorded the fleet
in Manila will be a striking one, and the
entertainment of the officers and men
ashore will be as cordial and heartfelt,
if not as elaborate, as the receptions at
other places. The American colony in
Manila is looking forward to the event
with fervent anticipation. A large fund
has been subscribed, and committees are
at work on the preparations.

Great Doings in Japan.

Great interest is felt in the fleets,
the fleets visit to Japan. Proceeding to
Yokohama from Manila, the fleet will
arrive there on October 17. Here on
October 24 it will be divided, the first
squadron returning October 31 to Manila,
where it will arrive October 29. The
promise is that the welcome to be given
the Americans in Yokohama will not be
second in graciousness at least, to any-
thing met with at any port previously
touched; for it is upon the special invi-
tation of the Emperor of Japan that the
fleet goes there. Elaborate functions at
court, and social affairs will be held for
the officers of the fleet.

Welcomed by Chinese.

At Amoy, China, the reception will
doubtless be the occasion of a great ce-
lebration characteristic of the Chinese.
The two squadrons of the fleet will be
brought together again at Manila on
November 7, and the departure thence
for Aden, and the passage of the Suez
will take place within the following few
days, the exact date not yet having been
determined.

Voyage of Pacific Fleet.

The ships of the Pacific fleet, which
assembled here previously to the depar-
ture of the battleships for Hampton
Roads, will remain in this harbor until
August 5, at which time they will start
for Samoa and the Philippines, with
the little black boats comprising the At-
lantic and Pacific torpedo flotillas in tow.
Preparatory to this summer voyage of
the Pacific fleet, a squadron of the cruis-
ers will take some of the torpedo boats
in tow, and steam down the Pacific coast
as far as San Diego by way of a test of
the possibility of towing the little craft
for long distances. The towing to Sam-
oa and the Philippines is contingent up-
on the success of this experiment.

Admiral Dayton, now in command of
the Pacific fleet, will retire August 1, and
it is considered probable that Admiral
Swinburn will succeed him in command
of the Pacific fleet, and take it across
the Pacific and back.

ROBERTS IN HEROIC ROLE

Minneapolis Paper Tells of His Putting
Bang of Shotguns to Restrain Train
Passenger to Flight.

All unheralded and unsung, it has re-
mained for Sheriff D. Elmer Roberts to
go way to Minneapolis, Minn., for his
provinces as a fighting man, a hero and
a headliner in the fight arena to become
known. This city in its complacency
has thought of its sheriff as merely a
good officer, who kept the peace, largely
through the force of the law-abiding
citizens of the community and his watch-
ful care. It remained for the Minneapo-
lis Tribune to learn that our Elmer was
a danger to evil doers that made the
lawless give Racine a wide berth.

Sheriff Roberts is now in Minneapolis
attending a gathering of the Interstate
sheriff's association and on his first day
in that city breaks into the chief paper
with a story of his heroism and fight-
ing ability. The story goes that on the
way from Racine to Minneapolis, the
Milwaukee train on which the road be-
came infested with hoboes, who over-
powered the train crew, frightened the
officials in towns through which the
train passed, threatened to take the
train away from the officials and to
perform other daring and lawless acts
against the peace and dignity of the
state.

Here the Racine sheriff stepped to the
front, and single handed and alone beat
off the attacking horde, leaving their re-
mainder scattered from the train for a
long distance and saved the passengers.
And here in Racine, the people thought
the sheriff peaceable and bloodless. Of-
ten have the reporters from the local
papers, visiting the jail looking for a
possible story asked that official to
beat some helpless prisoner, thrash a
cripple or some equally bloodthirsty act
in order to produce a scare, but Sheriff
Roberts maintained his calm, peaceful
law abiding demeanor. Still the story
of the bloody battle in the Tribune
of Minneapolis and the Racine sheriff
is quoted as telling the tale.

There are no party lines in honoring
a true greatness.

GOULD-DE SAGAN WEDDING QUIET

SIMPLE CEREMONY PERFORMED IN
REGISTRY OFFICE EARLY
THIS MORNING.

SERVICES AT CHURCH LATER

Wealthy American Woman and French
Count United Without Presence of
Bride's Family, Witnesses and Report-
ers Being Sole Attendants at Function
—Tried to Evade Notice but Failed.

LONDON, July 7.—Anna Gould and
Prince Helle de Sagan were married at
a registry office in Henrietta street off
Convent Garden to-day. A subsequent
ceremony was conducted at the French
protestant church on Soho square.

There was absolutely no secrecy about
the wedding. Prince Helle last night
announced to representatives of the
American-French newspapers that all
difficulties having been overcome and ar-
rangements having been completed the
marriage ceremony would occur immedi-
ately upon the opening of the registry
office in Henrietta street this morning.
Notwithstanding this the prince and Ma-
dame Gould made a determined effort to
escape the crowd. They had a large
motor car waiting at the main entrance
of the hotel at the morning. When the
hour for them to leave arrived however,
the couple, accompanied by three friends
left the hotel by a rear entrance and,
entering ordinary cabs, drove to the
back entrance of the registry office.

The civil ceremony was simple. Out-
side of Prince Helle, Madame Gould,
the witnesses and the officials, no one was
present. A great crowd consisting lar-
gely of porters from the Covent garden
market and employees of the publishing
houses in the vicinity assembled in the
street outside.

Prince Helle produced a copy of the
notice filed with the registrar, establish-
ing his two weeks' residence in the dis-
trict and the registrar granted his li-
cense.

Stopped at Catholic Church.

Madame Gould and the prince signed
the register, describing themselves as
had been done in the Banns, published
in Paris. Armed with the registrar's
certificate the party, again leaving the
building by the back door, drove in cabs
to the French protestant church, hidden
away in a corner of Soho square. The
cabinets misunderstood their instructions
and stopped in front of St. Patrick's Ro-
man Catholic church, which also faces
Soho square, and the entire party had
slighted before the mistake was discov-
ered. New directions were then given
and the cabs drove over to the French
protestant church. The entrance to the
church was blocked by trucks, and Ma-
dame Gould and the prince had to make
their way through a mass of traffic.

Not Many Were Present.

The party passed into the church al-
most unnoticed. They were followed by
only a half dozen reporters and a few
poorly dressed parishioners. They were
seated to the vestry and the pastor,
the Rev. L. DeGromont, carefully read
the document brought from the registry
office. Having satisfied himself of its
correctness, he escorted the couple to the
altar where Madame Rancette, a daughter
of the assistant pastor of the church,
played the hymn "Abide with Me" on the
organ.

The ceremony was quite in keeping
with the simple character of the church,
but it was rather long. While it was
proceeding several photographers who
had come in with the party took snap-
shots of the couple as they stood at the
altar.

Madame Gould and Prince Helle both
answered the questions in a firm voice,
but the bride turned nervously to the
small congregation during the quietness
of the church was disturbed by the click-
ing camera shutters.

Presented With a Bible.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the
pastor, as is the custom of the church,
presented Prince Helle with a bible and
then congratulated them. After this he
led the way back to the vestry where
the church registry was signed. The
witnesses were Baron de Vontenillan
and C. Boucharin. The only other per-
son with the party was Prince Helle's
private secretary.

Madame Gould wore a handsome cos-
tume of cream colored silk richly em-
broided and a straw hat to match
trimmed with aspen feathers.

Large Crowd Gathered.

The news that the prince de Sagan
and Madame Gould had been married
in the Soho square church got about
quickly and by the time the party were
ready to leave the building a big crowd
had gathered in the street in front. Af-
ter a few introductions to members of
the pastor's family Prince Helle de Sa-
gan and his wife, followed by the prin-
cess and the prince's secretary, made
their way to the carriages. The crowd
outside promptly stood aside to let them
pass through.

Upon arriving at the hotel the prince
and his wife sat down to a wedding
breakfast with a few friends.

According to correspondents in Con-
stantinople, the sultan has organized a
company of artists whose duty it is to
perform daily before him at Yildiz
Kiosk. The company includes instru-
mental and vocal performers, and is un-
der the direction of Sig. Stravalo, an
Italian baritone.

FOR FRANCHISE EXTENSION

Council Approves Resolution Allowing
Railway Company Right to Certain
Streets for 34 Years.

The resolution to extend the life of
franchises granted the street railway
company to operate on certain streets
of Racine for a period of 34 years so
that they will expire simultaneously
with all other franchises of the company
in this city was recommended for pas-
sage by the council in the committee of
the whole last night. The matter will
probably be taken up and passed at the
regular meeting of the council tonight.

These are streets on which the M. E.
R. and L. company claimed perpetual
franchises and to investigate which
Mayor Hordick secured the services of a
Madison attorney. They include the
right to run on Wisconsin, State, Main
and Sixth and other streets on which
cars are now being operated.

After being passed the council, the peo-
ple will still have a right to express
their voice in the matter, according to
the charter. If a petition is presented
to the council within 30 days, bearing
the names of 25% of the voters of the
city, the question of extending the fran-
chises will have to be submitted to a
vote of the people at the next election.

LABOR ABOVE GENERAL LAW.

From the Square Deal.
A few days ago in a press interview
John C. Spooner, speaking of recent at-
tacks on the courts and the demand of
organized labor that it shall be exempted
from the operations of certain general
laws, gave utterance to sound views
which find additional impressiveness in
the fact that he was for many years one of
the ablest and most patriotic leaders
in the United States senate. He said:

"In the last analysis, the courts of the
country are the conservators of the lib-
erties of the people, and their functions
as established by the constitution and
maintained for a century should not be
interfered with nor their processes weak-
ened for the prevention of injustice upon
the demand of any class or for any poli-
tical reason. It is an axiom that laws
should be equal in their operation with-
out regard to classes.

"Of course congress can only effect the
practice and procedure in the federal
courts. The states in respect of pro-
cedure in their courts, are free. The
writ of injunction as a means of afford-
ing preventive remedy against threat-
ened wrongs is older than this govern-
ment. The granting of a preliminary
writ of injunction decides nothing as to
the merits of the case. It is simply a
determination by the chancellor that
the 'status quo' should in justice be
maintained until there can be a hear-
ing and determination upon the merits
of the controversy. The restraining
order, which simply restrains the party
from doing the alleged wrong until the
court can hear and determine whether
a preliminary injunction should be
granted, is vital.

"A proposition that hereafter no re-
straining orders should be granted by
the courts of the United States except
upon notice would be monstrous in its
injustice and would operate to defeat
thousands of cases the remedy sought by
injunction, for the parties would pre-
liminarily perpetrate the wrong. Being
free from injunction, they could not be
punished for contempt, and the plaintiff
would have no recourse except in a suit
for damages, which so often affords no
relief.

"Why," continued the senator, "shall
one class of people be exempt by law
from judicial restraint in carrying out
a threatened wrong to the person or
property of another while all others are
not so exempt? For instance, labor unions
are perfectly lawful organizations. Strikes
are not enjoined. Men have a right
to quit singly or collectively. They cannot
be restrained by injunction from so doing.
This is well established. The inconvenience
and loss which are put upon an employ-
er by reason of the concerted and sudden
abandonment of the service by employees is
borne. But upon what theory of good
citizenship or decent government, one
class of men can claim immunity from
judicial restraint in doing unlawful acts,
involving injury to property or person
or liberties, is difficult to understand.

"Sometimes judges improvidently
grant injunctions as they erroneously de-
cide questions of law, but there is an ap-
pointed way for correcting these errors,
and the laws of the United States are
expressly drawn to facilitate quick appeal
from orders granting or refusing to
grant injunctions."

When asked about the proposed plank
exempting labor unions from the opera-
tion of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act
Senator Spooner said:

"A labor union is a combination in viola-
tion of the anti-trust act, and it is nonsense
to talk about exempting them in that re-
spect from the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.
If the object is to nullify by an amend-
ment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act the
anti-boycott decision of the supreme
court of the United States, no party
platform ought to be supported which
will propose it. The boycott is the twin
sister of the blacklist. Each is a con-
spiracy to oppress and wrong another.
The proposition that men banded to-
gether in a labor union shall be per-
mitted by the laws of the country to enter
into conspiracy to break down and de-
stroy the business of manufacturers en-
gaged in interstate commerce, because
they cannot control the manner in which
the business shall be conducted is in-
tolerable."

That pet family dog may be all right
and again may not. Better not encour-
age too familiarity especially in hot
weather.

CLEVELAND RESOLUTION

JUDGE PARKER COMPLETES HIS
REDRAFT OF MEMORIAL.

May Not Get Before Convention as Bry-
anites Have Framed One of Their Own
—Asks That Gathering Adjourn at
Ten O'clock Tomorrow Morning.

DENVER, July 7.—Alton B. Parker of
New York completed today his redraft
of the Cleveland memorial resolutions
which he will offer in the convention if
recognized for that purpose. Mr. Park-
er was not sanguine that his resolu-
tions would go before the convention, it
being now understood that the active
Bryan workers would offer a resolution
of their own. It was in compliance with
the terms of the statement he made up-
on arrival in Denver that he would
make any changes that seemed desirable
in the resolution that Mr. Parker pre-
pared the new draft which is as fol-
lows:

Be It Resolved: That before undertak-
ing the important work confronting us,
we, the representatives of the Democratic
party in national convention assembled,
record our profound grief at the great
loss sustained by the country and civil-
ization in the death of Grover Cleveland.

We honor him as a true statesman
who kept inviolate the faith bequeathed
by Thomas Jefferson to this time hon-
ored organization of the people.

We recall with grateful appreciation
the signal services he rendered in main-
taining jealously the just distribution of
powers guaranteed by the constitution
to the executive, legislative and judicial
departments of our government; in in-
sisting that no greater burdens be impos-
ed upon the people by the constitution
than is necessary to administer the gov-
ernment economically; in striking at the
root of the growing evils of special priv-
ilege and trust monopoly by demanding
tariff reduction; in making practical
application of the principle of civil service
reform under the motto, "Public office
is a public trust."

We revere him as a patriot, who never
failed to denounce wrong and uphold
right wherever found, whose courage was
unmistakable, whose integrity was un-
questioned, whose adherence to his high
ideals could not be shaken.

We deplore his death as that of the
first citizen of the United States—the
pre-eminent embodiment of the political
and social truths that from unselfish
services comes the noblest power and
that the power of influence is vastly
greater than the might of authority.

Finally, we commend to American
youth the study of this most striking
example of universal honor and rever-
ence won by true character through
sturdy adherence to underlying principles;
and we hereby direct the officers of
this convention to transmit by telegraph
to Mrs. Cleveland, in Princeton, N. J.,
this expression of our sorrow and our pride.

We further request the Democratic
members of the senate and house of rep-
resentatives to take steps to insure the
erection in Washington at the earliest
day possible, of an adequate national
monument to commemorate the services
of Grover Cleveland.

It is still further resolved, that in re-
spect for the memory of this great Demo-
cratic statesman and patriot, this con-
vention shall immediately adjourn at 10
o'clock on Wednesday, July 8, 1908.

TO RECEIVE DOLLAR A WORD

Roosevelt Will Be Highly Paid for Ar-
ticles on African Hunting Is Current
Report—Meets Publisher.

ROOSEVELT BAY, July 7.—President
Roosevelt's programme for to-day in-
cluded a conference with the new public
printer, John S. Leach, who arrived from
Washington early in the day; a busi-
ness talk with Robert Bridges of Scrib-
ner's with whom came at the same time
and luncheon with the Arctic explorer
Commander Peary, who took the presi-
dent out in the bay and showed him
over the exploring steamer which bears
the President's name.

Robert Bridges had been asked to come
to Oyster Bay by the president so that
they might talk over matters pertain-
ing to the publication of the stories the
president intends to write on his experi-
ences in Africa when he goes there. Mr. Bridges
visit revived the story that the president
had been offered "over \$1 per word." In-
quiries at the executive offices brought
forth an emphatic denial of the report.
It was also stated that the president
had as yet made no contract for the
rights to publishing his stories.

Certain Things Settled.

Philadelphia Press: Now we know
who are the Republican candidates for
President and Vice President of the
United States.

We know what policies are set out
for the people for the next four years
if these men are elected.

We know that the sunshine is bring-
ing to maturity banner crops.

We know that there are fewer idle
freight cars than a month ago.

We know that orders for steel and
metal supplies are growing somewhat
larger.

We know that anybody who needs to
borrow money can get it at a small rate
of interest.

We know that there is peace in every
quarter of the globe.

Knowing these things, he is a poor
citizen of the great American Repub-
lic who cannot find more sunshine than
shadow in present conditions and who
doesn't believe that these will speedily
improve.

What is the matter of Roger Sullivan
of Illinois and Gov. Haskins of Okla-
homa as a Democratic presidential ticket.

THREE IN WATER AT ONCE

Frank Schmitt in Heroic Role at River
—Two Men Clinging to Him, But All
Were Saved.

Another version of the sad drowning
in the river Sunday was given a jour-
nal representative this morning, in which
Frank Schmitt of 1210 Douglas avenue,
who was mentioned in yesterday's paper
as rescuing Eddie Severin, enacted even
a more heroic role, if possible. It ap-
pears that Mr. Schmitt, with a compan-
ion, F. Herman of 1012 Albert street,
had been up the river since early morn-
ing on a fishing trip.

About 9 o'clock, while coming down
the west bank, they noticed twelve or
fifteen young men preparing to go in
swimming, two of them, Eddie and Her-
man Severin being already in the water.
Mr. Schmitt, who was about forty or
fifty feet from the bank, heard cries for
help and could just distinguish the fig-
ures of Eddie Severin above the water's
surface. He plunged in, and although
having heavy boots on, did not hesitate,
realizing that the loss of every second
was dangerous. He managed to reach
Eddie, who grasped him around the neck
and wound his legs around Schmitt's
body.

Stranger to the Rescue.

By this time an entire stranger to Mr.
Schmitt and whose name has not been
ascertained, plunged in to aid the strug-
gling couple. He managed to grab hold
of Schmitt's suspenders and the three
went down together. While below the
surface Schmitt was able to take off his
heavy boots and soon they all came to
the surface. Although Schmitt was suf-
fering for lack of breath and had taken
in considerable water, he managed to call
out to his companion, Herman, on the
bank to stretch out a fish pole. This
was done and the three were brought to
land.

Plunged In to His Death.

While the trio were having this life
and death struggle, John Severin, the
oldest boy had been on the bank; seeing
his brother in such great danger, he is
said to have exclaimed: "I must save
my brother" and jumped. It is declared
he went down like a shot and never
came to the surface. Mr. Schmitt's little
dog, which he has owned for fifteen
years, also jumped in and swam out to
the struggling trio in an endeavor to
save his master's life.

At Home in the Water.

Mr. Schmitt is at home in the water,
having indulged in this sport for over
ten years, during a residence in Chicago.
It is believed with all these facts con-
sidered that the gentleman is entitled to a Car-
negie medal for bravery and no doubt
steps will be taken to lay the facts be-
fore the parties that have the distribu-
tion of these emblems in charge.

It is said that those on the banks
numbered perhaps eight or ten young
men, who watched the life and death
struggle. It is not known if any of them
could swim.

KENOSHA COUNTY NEWS.

Agent of Sugar Beet Co. Arrested—Mo-
kenna is Released.

F. C. Koenig of Janesville, well known
among the farmers of the county as one
of the agents of the Janesville Beet
Sugar company, was arrested on Sat-
urday morning on a charge of obtaining
money under false pretenses. During the
day he managed to secure bonds in the
sum of \$200 and was released pending a
hearing which was held late Monday
afternoon.

Koenig was in the town of Salem when
the warrant for his arrest was issued by
W. B. Cole of the town of Pleasant
Prairie and he started at once for Ken-
osha to surrender himself to the officers.
On the way he was met by Deputy Sher-
iff James Pease who accompanied him to
the county jail. Attorney George W.
Taylor at once began the work of get-
ting Koenig out of the custody of the
officers.

John McKenna and Clayton Lucas of
Bristol, who were arrested on Friday
morning as suspects in the Hlegman
robbery case, were discharged Friday
evening without a hearing. There was
absolutely no evidence against Lucas,
and when McKenna was taken to the
scene of the robbery with a brown hat
on the women in the neighborhood could
not identify him. In addition to this
McKenna had an almost perfect alibi and
the police from the first insisted that
there was little reason to believe that he
was connected with the crime.

John Lamick, a Chicago man, twenty-
two years of age, was drowned in the
waters of upper Camp Lake in the town
of Salem just after seven o'clock Sun-
day morning. The body was recovered
thirty minutes after the accident and
taken to Chicago from Silver Lake this
morning. The remains will be buried in
Chicago tomorrow.

DAILY LIFE OF THE POPE.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

Happenings of Interest Gathered for the Benefit of Our Readers

Somers

Somers, Wis., July 13.
At the regular annual meeting held in school district No. 7 on Monday evening last, Jacob Biehn was re-elected clerk for three years and L. E. Ozanne was elected treasurer for one year.
John F. Herzog and family who went to Chicago last December to reside, are spending two weeks in this place.
Saturday was the warmest day of the season, the thermometers in this vicinity registering from 97 to 100 degrees in the shade. The hay makers were well satisfied however as the hay dried nicely under the rays of the sun.

Oscar Brundick lost a horse last week which is the second inside of a month. The roving bands of horse traders are traveling through the country again looking for some rich haul in the line of a trade. It is needless to say that they are an undesirable lot of people to have around and the sooner they leave a community the better the people will like it.

Last week was a good one for making hay and the new seedling is yielding a heavy crop. Old meadows will not yield above the average.
Somers, July 13, 1908.
Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Cooper and children of Sycamore, Ill., visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bishop over Sunday.

Mrs. E. D. Briggs of Milwaukee is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Strong.

Mrs. Gillett of Sylvania visited with her sister, Mrs. Enoch Haigh Wednesday.

Miss Della Bishop has gone to New York where she will spend some time with friends and relatives.

Prof. and Mrs. Oliver Miller and little daughter have returned to their home in Minneapolis, Minn., after an extended visit among friends here.

Many suffered from the excessive heat in this neighborhood Saturday, it being the most uncomfortable day experienced in many years.

Mrs. Albert Bishop visited with her sister at Frankville during the past week.

Mrs. Edward Leet and little daughter of Milwaukee are visiting at the home of Mrs. Leet.

The Misses Vogel of Racine visited with their sister, Mrs. L. Fenske during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Tabbert visited with friends at Glen View, Ill., over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Henderson of Racine spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Elmer Bowers.

Mr. and Mrs. David Pedley and son Elmer and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lauer of Kenosha spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bishop.

Mrs. Frances Spence has gone to the northern part of the state, where she will spend some time with Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Bishop, who are teaching in a summer school.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Bishop and son of Racine spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Bishop.

Mr. L. Fenske spent Sunday at Darin, Wis.

Mr. E. Leet of Milwaukee spent Sunday at his mother's.

Raymond

Raymond, Wis., July 13.
Saturday was the warmest day of the season, mercury reaching 98 degrees in the shade. Very little farm work could be accomplished.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. West and daughter of Milwaukee spent last night with his mother, Mrs. Geo. West.

Mrs. Mary Ann Walker and Mr. Charlie Law spent the past week with Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin West.

Mr. Elmer Herms is spending a couple of weeks with his cousin Lynus Shumway.

Little Effie Nelson is able to be around again after her accident last week.

Miss Annie Moyer and friend from Milwaukee returned to the city today after spending a week at her Raymond home.

Miss Cora Lower is attending the camp meeting at Berryville.

Mr. Thompson and Attorney John Gittings of Union Grove transacted business in Raymond last Thursday.

Grandma Lower is on the sick list who are sorry to report.

Mrs. Carrie West and daughters of Oakwood and the Misses Koenig of Nebraska spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin West.

Ives Grove

Ives Grove, July 13, 1908.
At the annual school meeting held here Monday evening, the following officers were elected: A. Beach, treasurer; H. C. Jones, director; and James Lagg, clerk. The school room will be refurnished with new seats, and other necessary improvements will be put in to make same a first class school.

Miss Edith Roberts entertained a large number of her friends at her home last Tuesday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer of Somers, and Miss Eva Lewis of Racine. An enjoyable time was had by all.

Mr. John Baker transacted business in Racine Wednesday.

A number from here attended the dance near Sylvania Wednesday evening. Mr. Roy Cheeves of Watertown passed through here Thursday evening.

Fritchman and Nelson are drilling a

the school grounds in their village, all are invited.

Mrs. H. Walburg visited at Kansasville last Thursday.

Miss Mary Heinen is sewing at M. Flecker's.

Dame Rumor says there is to be a wedding here in the near future.

Rochester

Rochester, July 13.
Miss Van Aken of Beloit, who is a guest of the Rowntree family, spent part of last week with Mrs. J. W. Summers.

Dr. Lodice Merrill of Chicago is a guest at the home of her brother, O. J. Merrill.

Mr. Gregg of Minneapolis is a guest of Rev. and Mrs. Hunting.

Miss Amelia Smithson, left to-day for a week's visit with friends in Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. Newkirk after spending a number of days with Mrs. Sykes and Mrs. Gault Mather and sister respectively, returned to their home in Aberdeen, S. D., to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Wood spent Sunday at the Wood home in our village.

Miss Rada Merrick who has been a guest of Ed. Ayers and family during the past three weeks starts for the Pacific Coast to-day to join her father and mother in their home there.

Miss Lofthouse has returned.

Miss Jessie Rowtree is entertaining a friend from Beloit.

Miss Ida Elia left last week for a short visit with friends out of town.

Mrs. Lillie Merrill and friend, Mrs. Frippe and little daughter, all of Chicago, are guests of Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald.

Prof. Schaub is spending his vacation at Rochester.

Miss Evelyn Cooper, who has been visiting friends here and at Watertown, returned to her home at Madison recently.

Rev. H. B. Hunting has accepted a position at Hartford, Conn., and expects to leave here the 1st of September. His many friends here regret to hear of this sudden change.

Woodworth

Woodworth, July 13.
The remains of Newell Parks of Trevor were laid at rest in the Tarbell cemetery on Saturday.

Lena, Hattie and Elizabeth Badtke, of Kenosha, spent last week at C. Fidler's.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Marsh were Sunday visitors at Frank Smith's in Salem.

Mrs. Fred Blackman entertained Mrs. Ed. Briggs of Milwaukee during the past week.

Ruth and Volney Shepard returned to their home in Oak Park on Thursday.

Miss Florence Price, of Bristol has been engaged to teach school in Dist. No. 5 for the coming year.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Silsdorf are the proud possessors of a baby girl, born the 9th inst.

Miss Lulu Benedict, of Chicago, has been visiting relatives here. She returned home Thursday accompanied by her cousin Mrs. Frank Roberts.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bain and daughter of Milburn were guests of E. G. Thom and family on Sunday.

There will be an ice cream social at the home of Mr. W. Holloway on Thursday evening of this week.

Mrs. L. S. Fowler and children and Agnes Shepard spent the day Monday at Paddock's lake.

Miss Lillian Sanborn of Evanston, is spending the summer at Nelson Edwards.

Paul and Earl Davis of Milwaukee are at L. Fowler's for their summer vacation.

Bristol

Bristol, July 13.
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Williams and Miss Ruby Fox spent last Thursday in Chicago.

Misses Bertha and Mary Remus of Kenosha spent Sunday with their parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Gaines spent last Wednesday and Thursday in Chicago.

The Ladies Aid Society will meet with Mrs. C. H. White on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Cober of Kenosha visited Mrs. Haestrop last Thursday.

Harvey Hockney was a Chicago visitor last week.

Harry Baste of Chicago spent Sunday with his relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Brunell of Tennessee are here for an extended visit with Mrs. Richards.

Mr. and Mrs. Olson and family of Kenosha visited with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner of Chicago spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. George Shields.

Mrs. Lewis Bennett and children of Winthrop Harbor, Ill., visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Bishop.

Miss Margery Bailey of Glen Ellyn visited her aunt, Mrs. A. R. Cornwell, last Tuesday.

Ted Gittins, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wolf went to Chicago last Wednesday.

Brighton

Brighton, Wis., July 12.
Mrs. Mattie Funk and children spent Sunday with her father Mr. Stahl.

Miss Annie Zeihen of Kenosha has been visiting with Miss Louise Daniels last past week.

Mr. Ino and Henry Tigh and sisters spent Sunday with Mr. Ed. Carrol and family.

Miss Clara Verhalen of Milwaukee is visiting at home this week.

South Bristol

South Bristol, July 13.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Powell and little daughter Belle and Margaret visited relatives at Delavan several days of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Tourtelotte and Miss Teas Warren of Milwaukee are visiting at the home of Emmet Shields.

Miss Ellen Waldo with a party of Kenosha friends, spent the past two weeks, camping at Paddock's lake.

Misses Maude Smith and Helen Shields are attending summer school at White water.

Mrs. F. O. Anderson and daughter Mrs. A. Higgins and son Allan were Kenosha visitors on Tuesday.

Mrs. Charles Stuart is visiting at the home of her son F. R. Stuart and family.

Miss Margaret Waldo visited with friends that are camping at Paddock's lake on Friday and Saturday.

Miss Gertrude Shields visited at the home of her uncle M. C. Kelley and family, a few days of last week.

H. H. Holbrook took the east bound train at South Bristol Friday morning to visit his son L. H. Holbrook and wife of Kenosha.

Mrs. Holtz of Chicago visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. Goutelouth the past two weeks.

Talford, Powell and Belle Waldo attended the services given by St. Peter's at Paddock's lake on Sunday.

Mrs. F. C. Anderson and Mr. and Mrs. John A. Higgins and son visited at C. J. Higgins on Sunday evening.

Wesley Lavey of Bristol is visiting his grandparents C. T. Higgins and family.

Mrs. F. E. Anderson and daughter entered company from Bassetts station on Thursday.

Mrs. Jackson met with quite a serious accident by falling from a ladder while picking cherries last Thursday, injuring her back but is reported somewhat more comfortable at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Gethen are entertaining an uncle from the West he was called here by the illness of his sister-in-law. Mrs. Stephen Gethen who is quite low.

Freeman Higgins accompanied by his sister Mrs. C. G. Lavey and children attended services at Paddock's lake Sunday given by the St. Peter's choir.

Mt. Pleasant

Mt. Pleasant, July 9.
The Ladies' Aid society of the Mt. Pleasant Baptist church, were very pleasantly entertained at the home of Mrs. Hedke on last Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Edith Lewis, and Miss Marion Cooper, visited at Ed. Lewis's Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

Cabbage planting is about over in this section; and the farmers are busy cutting their hay and cultivating their corn and cabbage. There promises to be an abundance of hay for the ensuing winter.

Mrs. C. S. Foster spent the Fourth with Miss Thalia Mounie at the Corners.

Mr. Cheeseman, who met with an accident a short time ago, is able to be around as usual.

Miss Mable Jones is attending the summer school at Whitewater, Wis.

Miss Eva Richards, of Dakota, was visiting friends in this vicinity the last week.

Mrs. Cheeseman entertained a party of Racine ladies on Wednesday afternoon.

Union Church

Union Church, July 11.
At the annual school meeting, J. L. Walker was re-elected for clerk.

Henry Johnson was in Racine first of the week on county business.

Peter Larson and Henry Field of Minnesota are here on a visit with friends.

Miss Helen Frye is ill at the home of her sister, Mrs. Johnnie Lockbaum.

Henry Heise had his finger hurt quite badly with a giant fire cracker on the Fourth.

Miss Alma Roberts of Racine was the guest of Miss Ruth Smiley recently.

FATHER DRANK; FAMILY STARVED.

Furniture Sold to Satisfy Man's Craving for Liquor.

Humane Agent Joseph Cooper Saturday and yesterday investigated a family on La Salle street, named Peete, the father of whom was spending his entire earnings for liquor, while the wife and three children were practically starving.

The man could not be located, but the family was given some aid. The humane agent reported the family in the worst kind of destitution, there scarcely being an article of furniture left in the house, all having been disposed of to satisfy the man's demand for drink, while the mother and children are without sufficient food, and have almost no clothing.

One of the children, a babe of three is a victim of insufficient nourishment and has never been able to walk. If the man appears and fails to provide for his family, they will be separated from him, and given aid from the city.

LOOKS GOOD TO DEMOCRATS.

Tammany Leader Believes Bryan's Ticket Has Chance of Victory.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, and several of his personal followers, arrived in New York today on their return from the Democratic national convention at Denver.

Mr. Murphy says he believes the Democratic national ticket has a good chance of carrying New York state this year.

WARRANT OUT FOR ARREST OF JOS. MEYERS, FRANKVILLE.

A warrant was issued last afternoon for the arrest of Jos. Meyers of the town of Frankville on the charge of assault and battery, and immediately after two officers left in an automobile to make the arrest. Although no details were obtainable, the assault is said to have been the outgrowth of a tree for all fight occurring at a farm near the village.

CHINA'S LANGUAGE PUZZLE

Wilderness of 40,000 Signs and Symbols to Perplex the Linguist.

Contemporary Review: The language known as Wen-li is the medium by which the classical books of China have been handed down. It is far excellence the written language of China, but it is not generally understood by the great mass of the people. The spoken language, namely, Mandarin, may also be written, and there is a good deal of colloquial literature in Mandarin. Versions of the Bible in the local patois have also been produced in several districts of the Southwest, where the dialects are very numerous and diverse.

In the Chinese written language there are over 40,000 distinct characters or symbols, and this vast number is being constantly increased by the addition of new characters to represent new scientific words and modern ideas.

Although the Chinese are considered a literary people and have naturally a desire for education, yet, owing to the extreme difficulty of mastering the Chinese characters, it is estimated that only one in ten of the population can read or write.

THROWS BOTTLE AT UMP.

Missile Hits Frank Smith, Madison Catcher—Roughly Fined in Court.

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 13.—Not liking a decision of Umpire Bush in the game of baseball Sunday between Oshkosh and Madison, Henry Stringborn, a boy of 16 years of age, threw a rock at the umpire, but it struck Frank Smith, catcher for the Madison team and rendered him unconscious, cutting a deep gash in the catcher's head. He was "out" for some little time. Stringborn ran from the ball grounds but was finally captured by the police. This morning, in municipal court, his father paid a fine of \$20 and costs.

ACCIDENTS UNDER ONE HEAD.

Urged to Group Such as Warning to the People.

SHARPSVILLE, Pa., July 13.—With a view of lessening the number of accidents occurring throughout the United States, the American Anti-Accident association of this city, asks the press of the country to make a special feature of all accidents occurring in this country, placing the occurrences under a regular heading as is done with sporting, financial and other features that are classified. Such featuring, it is believed, would cause people to more carefully consider the causes of accidents and assist in appreciable prevention.

LATEST TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

New York Stocks.
Reported by E. W. Northrop and Co.
New York, N. Y., July 13, 1908.

Listed Stocks	Opening	High	Low	Closing
Am. Sugar	137	138 1/2	137	137 1/2
Am. Tobacco	134	135 1/2	134	134 1/2
Am. Cotton	134	135 1/2	134	134 1/2
Am. Oil	134	135 1/2	134	134 1/2
Am. Paper	134	135 1/2	134	134 1/2
Am. Glass	134	135 1/2	134	134 1/2
Am. Rubber	134	135 1/2	134	134 1/2
Am. Leather	134	135 1/2	134	134 1/2
Am. Lumber	134	135 1/2	134	134 1/2
Am. Coal	134	135 1/2	134	134 1/2
Am. Iron	134	135 1/2	134	134 1/2
Am. Steel	134	135 1/2	134	134 1/2
Am. Copper	134	135 1/2	134	134 1/2
Am. Zinc	134	135 1/2	134	134 1/2
Am. Lead	134	135 1/2	134	134 1/2
Am. Tin	134	135 1/2	134	134 1/2
Am. Nickel	134	135 1/2	134	134 1/2
Am. Silver	134	135 1/2	134	134 1/2
Am. Gold	134	135 1/2	134	134 1/2

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Cattle—Receipts, about 25,000; market 10 to 15c lower.

Beefves, 4.50@8.15; Texans, 4.00@6.00; westerns, 4.50@5.50; stockers and feeders, 2.60@4.85; cows and heifers, 2.40@6.20; calves, 4.50@6.25.

Hogs—Receipts about 55,000; market 5 to 10c higher. Light, 6.35@6.60; mixed, 6.35@6.65; heavy, 6.35@6.65; rough, 6.35@6.65; good to choice heavy, 6.65@7.05; pigs, 5.25@6.20; bulk of sales, 6.70@6.90.

Sheep—Receipts, about 18,000; market steady. Native, 2.75@4.00; western, 2.75@4.50; yearlings, 4.00@5.30; lambs, 4.00@7.00; western, 4.00@7.00.

CHICAGO CLOSING MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Close—Wheat, July 1908; Sept. 1908; Dec. 1908.

Corn—July 1908; Sept. 1908; Dec. 1908.

Oats—July 1908; Sept. 1908; Dec. 1908.

Pork—July, 16.55; Sept., 16.72; Oct., 16.70.

Lard—July, 9.57; Sept. 9.65; Oct. 9.75.

Ribs—July, 9.02; Sept. 9.15; Oct. 9.15.

Rye—Cash, 74.

Barley—Cash, 68@74.

Timothy—Sept., 3.80@4.00.

Clover—Nothing doing.

Cheese—Steady; dairies, 11@12; twins, 10@11; Young Americas, 11@12.

Poultry—Live, steady; turkeys, 14; chickens, 10@11; springs, 15@16.

Potatoes—Easy, 1.00@1.25.

Veal—Steady; 50 to 60 pound weights, 7@7 1/2; 60 to 85 pound weights, 7@8; 85 to 110 pound weights, 8@9.

Butter—Steady; creameries 18@21¢; dairies 17@20¢.

Eggs—Firm firsts 17¢.

Chicago Grain Gossip.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Wheat was active and strong on the local exchange to-day and prices of all deliveries advanced more than one cent in the first half hour. An advance of more than 1 d at Liverpool, bullish weekly statistics and unfavorable weather conditions brought

out an active demand from commission houses. September opened 1/4 to 3/4 higher at 90 1/2 to 90 3/4, and sold up to 91 1/4.

Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 265 cars against 260 cars last week and 691 cars a year ago.

The corn market was fairly active and held about steady in the early trading. Good weather for the crop offset the effect of the strength in wheat and of higher cables. September opened 1/4 to 3/4 higher at 75 1/2 to 75 3/4, and sold off to 74 1/2. Local receipts were 161 cars with 9 of contract grade.

There was a good demand for oats by shorts and the market was strong. Future deliveries were especially in demand and they advanced fully one cent during the first half hour. September opened 1/4 to 3/4 higher at 42 1/2 to 42 3/4, and sold at 42 1/2. Local receipts were 96 cars.

Small receipts of hogs and an advance of 5 to 10c in prices at the yards, together with grain strength gave a strong tone to provisions. The market was active. September pork was up 5 to 10c at 16.50 to 16.55.</